

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

**ROBERT H. FOLGER**, Attorney at Law,  
U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of  
Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania,  
and Notary Public Office second floor over  
Ralph's jewelry store, South Erie street,  
Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to  
all business entrusted to his care in Stark  
and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

**UNION NATIONAL BANK**, Massillon Ohio  
J. S. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt,  
Cashier.

### PHYSICIANS.

**D. E. W. H. KIKLAND**, Homeopathic Prac-  
titioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Mas-  
sillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

### HARDWARE.

**S. A. CONRAD & CO.**, Dealer in Foreign and  
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

**RUSSELL & CO.**, manufacturers of Thresh-  
ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable  
and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw  
mills, etc.

**MASSILLON ROLLING MILL**, Jos. Corns  
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a  
superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black  
smith iron.

**MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY**, manufac-  
turers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer  
bottles, Flasks, etc.

**MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO.**, Manufac-  
turers of Bridges, Roofs and General  
Iron Structures.

### GROCERIES.

**D. ATWATER & SON**, Established in 1822.  
Forwarding and Commission Merchant  
and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce.  
Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange  
street.

### JEWELERS.

**C. F. VON KANEL**, East Side Jewelry Store  
East Main street.

**JOSEPH COLEMAN**, dealer in Watches,  
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-  
struments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.



The time to get choice things  
is when they first come out—  
that's now—for some things—  
**New Silks.**  
**New Wash Goods**  
—they're ready and being sold.  
Samples sent if you write for  
them—we want you to do so—  
we'll esteem it a privilege to  
place samples and prices in your  
hands for consideration.

**New Wash Silks, 25, 35, 40c yd**  
including beautiful Crystal  
Corded Wash Silks in handsome  
colorings.

**New Foulard and India Silks**  
designed and produced by the  
most skillful French Artists.

**50c, 75c, \$1.00 a yard.**  
Choicest Wash Goods ever pro-  
duced are shown this season:  
Irish Dimities, 20c, 25c.

**American Dimities, 10c, 12½c**  
**French Organdies and Organdie**  
**Rayes, 25c, 30c, 35c.**

**Madras Gingham, Novelities**  
and fine shirtings—made in  
Scotland by D. & J. Anderson,  
35c, 40c, 45c.

**All wool French Challis, 25c,**  
**30c. Silk Stripe Challis, 50c, 60c**  
**New White Goods, 5c to 12½**

**Large lines of American Wash**  
**Goods, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c.**

Some remarkable surplus lots  
of all wool Dress Goods at 25c  
and 50c a yard—those at 25c are  
40 inches wide—some at the  
half dollar price were \$1.25—  
none less than 75c—see what  
extraordinary values these are.

Any other goods you're inter-  
ested in, write about.

**BOGGS & BUHL,**  
ALLEGHENY, PA.

The New Hook Spoon Free To All.

I read in the Christian Standard that  
Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis,  
Mo., would give an elegant plated hook  
spoon to anyone sending her ten cent  
stamps. I sent for one and found it so  
useful that I showed it to my friend, and  
made \$13.00 in two hours, taking orders  
for the spoon. The hook spoon is a  
household necessity. It cannot slip in  
to the dish or cooking vessel. The spoon  
is something the housekeepers have  
needed ever since spoons were first in-  
vented. Anyone can get a sample  
spoon by sending ten cent stamps to  
Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way  
to make money around home.

Very truly, Jeannette S.

A chance to make money.

I have made \$1,640 clear money in 87  
days and attended to my household du-  
ties besides, and I think this is doing  
splendid for a woman inexperienced in  
business. Anyone can sell what every  
one wants to buy, and every family  
wants a Dish Washer. I don't canvass  
at all; people come or send for the wash-  
er, and every washer that goes out sells  
two or three more, as they do the work  
to perfection. You can wash and dry  
the dishes in two minutes. I am going  
to devote my whole time to this busi-  
ness now and I am sure I can clear \$5,  
000 a year. My sister and brother have  
started business and are doing splendid.  
You can get complete instructions and  
hundreds of testimonials by addressing  
the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Station  
A, Pittsburg Pa., and if you don't make  
lots of money it's your own fault.

Mrs. W. H.

Now is the time to subscribe.

## A STEP FOR PEACE.

### The Venezuelan Treaty Signed at Washington.

#### ONE MORE ACT YET TO FOLLOW.

The Document Must Now Be Ratified by  
the Venezuelan Congress—Paucaforte  
and Andrade Affixed Their Signatures.  
Contents of the Document.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—As the repre-  
sentatives of their respective govern-  
ments, Sir Julian Paunceforte, the Brit-  
ish ambassador, and Senor Jose An-  
drade, the Venezuelan minister to  
Washington, at the state department,  
have signed a treaty providing for the  
settlement by arbitration of the long  
standing dispute over the boundary be-  
tween Venezuela and British Guiana,  
which has not only ruptured the rela-  
tions between the principals and kept  
them apart diplomatically for years,  
but has threatened to involve the two  
great English speaking nations in hos-  
tilities.

The treaty was really complete sev-  
eral days ago so far as all of the details  
were concerned, except the insertion of  
one name, and there a blank was left  
to fill in with the name of a British  
jurist. Some difficulty had been experi-  
enced in finding the second member of  
the British supreme tribunal who was  
willing to assume the arduous task of  
arbitrator and also could be spared from  
the bench. Such a person has been  
found in Justice Collins and his ap-  
pointment has been ratified by the  
British privy council, a necessary for-  
mality. So all was ready for the signa-  
ture of the treaty.

Sir Julian came to the state depart-  
ment in company with his attaché,  
Henry Outram Bax-Ironside. Senor  
Andrade followed in a short time with  
Mr. Storow, and the parties were  
shown at once into Secretary Olney's  
private office, where the secretary was  
awaiting them. A few minutes' delay  
occurred before Senor Andrade, the at-  
taché of the Venezuelan legation, came  
in, and then the party proceeded at  
once to the business of the day. Mr.  
Cridler and Mr. Bax-Ironside made a  
careful comparison of the two copies,  
and then Sir Julian signed both of  
them. Senor Andrade placed his name  
after Sir Julian and Mr. Cridler af-  
fixed the seals, with the aid of Mr.  
Blankford, private secretary to Sec-  
retary Olney, and the treaty was an  
accomplished fact, save the single act  
of ratification by the Venezuelan congress.

The signatures were written with a  
special pen, a beautiful gold holder and  
nib, tipped with an eagle feather and  
ornamented with a gold heart studded  
with diamonds. This was sent from  
Venezuela for the purpose and will be  
the property of Senor Andrade, brother  
of the minister.

The treaty provides that the tribunal  
shall consist of five jurists; two on the  
part of Great Britain, nominated by  
the members of the judicial committee  
of her majesty's privy council, namely,  
the Right Hon. Baron Herschell and  
the Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins, one  
of the justices of her Britannic ma-  
jesty's supreme court of judicature;  
two on the part of Venezuela, namely,  
the Hon. Melville Weston Fuller, chief  
justice of the United States of America,  
and one nominated by the justices of  
America, namely, the Hon. David Josiah  
Brewer, a justice of the supreme court  
of the United States of America, and a fifth  
jurist to be selected by the four persons so  
nominated; or in the event of their fail-  
ure to agree within three months from the  
date of the exchange of ratifications of  
the present treaty, to be selected by his  
majesty, the king of Sweden and Norway.  
The jurist so selected shall be president  
of the tribunal.

In case of death the supreme judicial  
council of England or the judicial com-  
mittee of the Venezuelan congress shall, by majority vote, fill  
the vacancy.

In deciding the matters of dispute the  
tribunal shall be governed by the follow-  
ing rules:

(A) Adverse holding or prescription during  
a period of 50 years shall make a good  
title.

(B) The arbitrators may recognize and  
give effect to rights and claims resting on  
any other ground whatever valid accord-  
ing to international law.

(C) In determining the boundary line,  
if territory of one party be found by  
the tribunal to have been at the date of  
the treaty in the occupation of the sub-  
jects or citizens of the other party, such  
effect shall be given to such occupation as  
reason, justice, the principles of interna-  
tional law and the equities of the case  
shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, re-  
quire.

The arbitrators shall meet in Paris,  
within 60 days after the printed argu-  
ments shall be delivered to them. It is left  
to the discretion of the tribunal to change  
the place of meeting.

All questions considered by the tri-  
bunal, including the final decision, shall  
be determined by a majority of all the  
arbitrators.

Each of the high contracting parties  
shall name one person as its agent to at-  
tend the tribunal and to represent it gen-  
erally on all matters connected with the  
tribunal.

Provision is made for the presentation  
of printed arguments and counterargu-  
ments and all documents and reports  
shall be available to both sides.

The decision of the tribunal shall, if  
possible, be made within three months  
from the close of the argument on both  
sides.

The high contracting parties engage to  
consider the result of the proceedings of  
the tribunal of arbitration as a full, per-  
fect and final settlement of all the ques-  
tions referred to the arbitrators.

The arbitrators chosen on each side are to  
be paid by the governments they rep-  
resent.

#### AN AMENDED TREATY.

Changes in the Arbitration Treaty Made  
by Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The text of  
the changes made in the general arbitra-  
tion treaty by the senate committee  
on foreign relations are as follows: As  
sent to the senate article 1 read as fol-  
lows:

The high contracting parties agree to  
submit to arbitration, in accordance with  
the provisions and subject to the limita-

tions of this treaty, all questions in differ-  
ence between them which they may fail to  
adjust by diplomatic negotiations.

The senate committee to this added  
the following:

But no question which affects the for-  
eign or domestic policy of either of the  
high contracting parties or the relations  
of either to any other state or power, by

treaty or otherwise, shall be a subject for  
arbitration under this treaty, except by  
special agreement.

Article 3 is amended by giving each  
government two instead of one jurist  
of repute and the following is stricken  
from the article:

In case they shall fail to agree upon an  
umpire within three months of the date  
of an application made to them in that be-  
half by the high contracting parties, or  
either of them, the umpire shall be se-  
lected in the manner provided for in ar-  
ticle 10.

In article 5 the following has been  
stricken out:

In case they shall fail to agree upon an  
umpire within three months of the date  
of an application made to them in that be-  
half by the high contracting parties, or  
either of them, the umpire shall be se-  
lected in the manner provided for in ar-  
ticle 10.

Wherever the word "person" is used,  
meaning the fifth member of the tri-  
bunal, "person" is stricken out and  
"umpire" inserted.

Article 7 in the original treaty read  
as follows:

Objections to the jurisdiction of an  
arbitral tribunal constituted under this  
treaty shall not be taken, except as pro-  
vided in this article. If before the close  
of the hearing upon a claim submitted to  
an arbitral tribunal constituted under  
article 3 or article 5, either of the high  
contracting parties shall move such tri-  
bunal to decide, and thereupon it shall  
decide that the determination of such  
claim necessarily involves the decision of  
a disputed question of principle of grave  
importance affecting the national  
rights of such party as distinguished from  
the private rights whereof it is merely  
the international representative, the juris-  
diction of such arbitral tribunal over  
such claim shall cease and the same shall  
be dealt with by arbitration under article  
7.

Article 7 as amended by the commit-  
tee is as follows:

Objections to the jurisdiction of an  
arbitral tribunal constituted under this  
treaty shall not be taken, except as pro-  
vided in this article. If at any time be-  
fore the close of the hearing upon any  
matter, except territorial claims, sub-  
mitted to an arbitral tribunal constituted  
under this treaty, either of the high con-  
tracting parties shall declare that the de-  
termination of such matter necessarily  
involves the decision of a disputed ques-  
tion of principle of grave importance af-  
fecting the national rights of such party  
as distinguished from the private rights  
whereof it is merely the international rep-  
resentative, the jurisdiction of such arbi-  
trary tribunal over such matter shall cease.

The committee struck out entirely  
and without inserting anything in its  
place article 10, which provided that  
King Oscar of Sweden should have the  
naming of the umpire in case of  
dispute.

#### BIMETALLIST CHANDLER.

The New Hampshire Man Introduces a  
Resolution in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Chandler  
has introduced a monetary resolution in  
the senate. He said he would call up  
the resolution in a day or so for the pur-  
pose of making a few remarks in strik-  
ing contrast to those recently made by  
the gold monometallist from Wisconsin  
(Vilas) and the silver monometallist  
from South Dakota (Pettigrew), who  
had joined hands in voting against the  
bill for an international monetary con-  
ference. The resolution is as follows:

That it is the sense of the senate that  
the United States should not permanently  
acquiesce in the single gold standard, and  
that the efforts of the government in all  
its branches should be steadily directed  
to secure and maintain a sufficient sil-  
ver as well as gold standard of money  
with the free coinage of both, under a  
system of bimetalism to be established  
through international agreement with  
such safeguards of legislation as will in-  
sure the parity of value of the two metals  
at a fixed ratio; furnish a sufficient vol-  
ume of metallic money and give immu-  
nity to the world of trade from violent  
fluctuations of exchange.

#### TERROR REIGNS IN TURKEY.

The Late Foreign Minister Tells Startling  
Truths at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 3.—Tevfik Pasha,  
until recently Turkish minister for  
foreign affairs, has arrived here. He  
states that a reign of terror prevails  
among the entourage of the sultan.

He is fearful as to the fate of his  
family, whom he was compelled to  
leave behind him at Constantinople  
under the protection of the foreign  
embassies.

#### To Canvass Electoral Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The day in  
the house was very dull, the whole day  
being devoted to debate on the appro-  
priation bills. The diplomatic and con-  
sular bill was passed and considerable  
progress made with the District of  
Columbia bill. The bill as passed carries  
\$1,675,708. Resolutions arranging for  
the formal canvassing of the electoral  
vote of the last presidential election on  
Wednesday, Feb. 10, were adopted.

#### Consecration of Bishop of Duluth.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The consecration  
of the Rev. James Dow Morrison, D.  
D., L. L. D., of Ogdensburg, N. Y., as  
the bishop of Duluth took place in the  
cathedral of All Saints in this city, be-  
fore an immense congregation. Bishop  
Doane preached the sermon.

#### Prince De Chimay Divorced.

CHATELAIN, Belgium, Feb. 3.—The  
Prince de Chimay has been granted a  
divorce from his wife, the Princess de  
Chimay, formerly Miss Clara Ward of  
Detroit, on account of her misconduct  
with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy  
musician, with whom she eloped last  
summer.

#### Hopes For Senator Harris.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Har-  
ris' condition is reported much im-  
proved and his friends are hopeful that  
the improvement will continue.

#### Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The statement  
of the condition of the treasury shows:  
Available cash balance, \$215,309,566;  
gold reserve, 144,831,945.

## CAPITOL DESTROYED.

### Pennsylvania Legislative Halls In Ruins.

#### LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$1,500,000.

Inefficiency of the Harrisburg Volunteer  
Fire Department Blamed—Members of  
the Legislature Saved All They Could.  
Insurance Only \$300,000.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.—The Pennsyl-  
vania state capitol has been destroyed  
by fire, the legislative halls are in ruins,  
and a new structure must rise from the  
ashes that has served as a meeting  
place of the Pennsylvania legislature  
since 1832. The flames within the short  
space of one hour ate up \$1,500,000  
worth of property. The inefficiency of  
the Harrisburg volunteer fire depart-  
ment is generally blamed.

The house was in session and the sen-  
ate was about to convene after a few  
minutes recess, when the flames were  
discovered. Smoke could be seen in  
small volumes pouring out into the  
capitol grounds from the house win-  
dows. The members were not mindful  
of it until the great clouds rolled by  
the windows. Instantly there was a  
motion to adjourn and all was con-  
stitution.

In the senate the members were roll-  
ing about in their seats. The pace  
began to smell of smoke and soon dense  
clouds rolled down the rear elevator  
shaft. Senator John C. Grady of Phil-  
adelphia quickly warned the senators  
and there was a general haste to re-  
move effects. Fire alarms were sent in  
and the dignified senate became a mass  
of howling men. Desks were being  
jerked loose and carried out. The same  
work was going on in the house  
chamber.

Out in the grounds great crowds  
quickly gathered. The flames were  
seen shooting out of the roof over the  
lieutenant governor's chamber, where  
the fire originated. The fire department  
was slow to arrive and the hosmen  
about the capitol were doing their  
utmost to check the blaze. It was use-  
less. The fire licked up the little  
streams of water.

At last the local companies started  
streams on the senate wing roof, then a  
sheet of flames. The water had hardly  
force enough to reach the blaze.

Rapidly the flames destroyed the roof  
and ate their way down into the senate  
chamber. The men who were trying to  
recover property were driven out. The  
flames shot along the senate roof,  
wound themselves about the dome and  
on to the roof of the house chamber. Al-  
though there was a heavy rain and snow  
falling the woodwork burned like tur-  
der. Soon there was a fire in every  
portion of the building and there was  
no hope for the historic structure. Dur-  
ing the fire several persons were slight-  
ly injured by falling timbers. For a  
time it looked as though the adjoining  
apartment buildings would be de-  
stroyed, but a shifting wind saved  
them.

The records of this session were saved.  
The contractor for the improvements  
in progress had an insurance of \$70,000,  
his contract not being finished.

The departments in the burned build-  
ing were the following:

Senate and house committee rooms,  
senate librarian's room, senate chief  
clerk's room, smoking room, bar-  
ber shop in senate, lieutenant governor's  
room, room of president, two teen  
school department, house chief clerk's  
room, speaker of house's room, resi-  
dent clerk's room, Harrisburg Legislative Cor-  
respondents' association, pastor and  
folder departments, cloak rooms in both  
branches and the engine rooms.

There is not much over \$190,000 in-  
surance on the building and contents,  
according to the statement of the  
treasury officials.

#### A SUCCESSOR TO ROBERTS.

Frank Thomson Likely to Be Promoted  
to the Place Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The vacancy  
in the management of the Pennsylva-  
nia railroad, caused by the death of  
President George B. Roberts, will be  
filled today at a special meeting of the  
board of directors of the company. It  
is understood that Vice President Frank  
Thomson will be given the unanimous  
vote of the board.

Whether the promotions that will  
follow the election of Mr. Thomson  
will be made at the meeting has not been  
definitely settled, but if they are, Sec-  
ond Vice President John P. Green is  
expected to become first vice president,  
Third Vice President Charles E. Pugh  
second vice president and General  
Manager S. M. Knost, third vice presi-  
dent. It is believed that General  
Master of Transportation Hutchinson  
will be promoted to the office of gen-  
eral manager.

President Roberts was also chairman  
of what is known as the executive  
committee of the board of directors,  
which was one of the most important  
and responsible subdivisions of the  
management. To enable the new presi-  
dent to apply himself more closely to  
the operation and development of the  
system, it is regarded by some of the  
directors as advisable that he should be  
relieved of the duties of chairman of  
this committee, and if this opinion pre-  
vails, A. J. Cassatt will be tendered  
the office.

#### George B. Roberts' Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The body of  
George B. Roberts, late president of the  
Pennsylvania Railroad company, was  
placed in the family vault in Laurel  
hill cemetery. The funeral services  
were held over Mr. Roberts' remains.

#### Timeworn on a Strike.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—As a result of a 10  
percent reduction in wages 700 of the  
900 employees of Norton Brothers tim-  
eworks at Maywood have struck.  
Trouble is apprehended.

#### HAPPY OHIO NEIGHBORS.

Two Applicants Satisfied With Inter-  
views With McKinley.

CANTON, O., Feb. 3.—People wanting  
smaller offices have been calling on  
Major McKinley.

One of the happiest of morning callers  
was Mr. M. J. Stanley of Bowling  
Green, O. He had nothing to conceal  
as to his mission. He said he was after  
the appointment of captaincy of the  
watch in the treasury department.  
Among the documents he submitted to  
the major were personal endorsements  
of Governor Bushnell, Senator-elect J.  
B. Foraker, ex-Governor Foster, ex-  
Auditor of State Poe and a recommen-  
dation signed by the entire Ohio con-  
gressional delegation, with the excep-  
tion of three congressmen, recently  
elected.

William T. Fee of Warren, O., was  
also a caller. He aspires to the consul-  
ship to Nuremberg, Germany, and said  
his conference with the president-elect  
was entirely satisfactory.

#### EIGHT INDICTMENTS AGAINST HIM.

A Traveling Salesman Arrested at  
Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—S. A. Jacobs has  
been arrested on eight indictments for  
obtaining money under false pretenses  
and four for larceny. S. A. Jacobs &  
Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes  
in this city, failed last August, and  
since then Jacobs has worked as a trav-  
eling salesman. The transactions on  
which the indictments are based oc-  
curred prior to the assignment.

The amount of money represented by  
the paper claimed to be fraudulent was  
\$8,500 and it was obtained from the  
German-American Savings Bank com-  
pany, which instituted the criminal  
proceedings, but those familiar with  
the case declare that the sum involved  
is very much larger. Jacobs was ar-  
rested and released on \$20,000 bail.

#### Caused Ice Gorges.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—The rains of the  
past two days and the higher tempera-  
ture has resulted in the ice gorges of  
the Kanawha, Licking and Miami  
rivers and other tributaries of the Ohio  
river, coming out so that there is some  
apprehension of loss of property along  
the river, which is expected to rise  
rapidly for some days.

#### Logan Wants a Job.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 3.—The an-  
nouncement is made that John A.  
Logan is a candidate for the mission to  
Austria-Hungary and that his applica-  
tion as a candidate for the place is now  
in the hands of Major McKinley.

#### Standard of Whisky.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 3.—The supreme  
court has decided that the standard of  
whisky in Ohio must be 100 degrees  
proof, which is the standard of the  
United States pharmacopoeia.

#### Cincinnati May Issue Bonds.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 3.—The supreme  
court has decided that Cincinnati may  
issue \$3,500,000 bonds to build water-  
works, but bonds must be paid out of  
water revenues.

#### DIED DEFENDING HER HONOR.

More Details of Ella Clark's Death Near  
Apollo—Shelhammer Dead.

APOLLO, Pa., Feb. 3.—Jasper Shel-  
hammer, the murderer of Miss Ella  
Clark, has died at his home without re-  
covering consciousness from the wound  
he inflicted on himself.

A noker was found in the girl's right  
hand.

The young woman had had trouble  
with young Shelhammer on the preced-  
ing Thursday, when he visited her, be-  
cause she would not "promise him  
something." He threatened to kill  
himself, then she saw a revolver at the  
same time. She ran away from him, and  
left her parents away from him, and  
ignoring of the affair. Saturday she  
returned the revolver to her mother,<



# FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

## DISK OR CUTTING HARROWS.

Facts Concerning These Implements. Faults of Some Harrows.

The cutting harrows have reduced the cost of preparing land for seeding very materially. They save the use of the breaking plow to a considerable extent, and leave a finer and firmer seed bed than is often possible after the ground has been broken in the old way. Soils differ so in texture that no general rules may be laid down, but a contributor to The Farm and Fireside calls attention to the fact that these harrows are far better adapted for use in naturally loose than tight soils, though they are being used in clays oftentimes, to escape the clods that would result from breaking the land. In the clays and clay loams they make a fine surface, giving the ground a very superficial preparation, and the soil a few inches below the surface is left in bad condition for good crop results. We may confound a firm seed bed with a hard one. While we do not want one that is very loose, it should be sufficiently so to permit air to enter freely and surplus water to escape. The authority quoted adds:

If a soil is hard packed, it needs breaking and then thorough crushing; pulverization of the surface of an unplowed field by a disk harrow is insufficient. Living as I do where these harrows have been the chief dependence in preparing land for wheat, I am sure that yields have been lessened in many cases by the compactness of the seed bed below the surface. Plants were stunted and frozen out when pulverization of the soil to a depth of six inches would have saved them. These harrows are all right in their place, but their place is in ordinary loose soils and not in compact clays, where so many are inclined to use them to escape clods.

There are numerous styles of cutting harrows. I do not propose to recommend any particular make, but some are constructed on a faulty principle. As we know all too well, but some harrows are much more wearing on a team than others. Many manufacturers have made the mistake of attaching the gang rods to the pole, thus causing a downward pull on the pole. They undertake to counteract this effect by placing the doubletrees under the pole and claim that in this way the weight is kept off the top of the horses' necks. It is not in some cases, but I have never seen a harrow constructed in this way that did not let a weight come on the horse's necks with a turning of a corner, and this extra weight, plus the draft come on the point of the shoulders, and the team is not only wearied by the hard turning, but such as are bruised. The rational way is to have the pole for guidance only, having it attached to the harrow independently of the gang rods and have the doubletrees attached direct to the frame. No weight can then come on top of the horses' shoulders, and the hitch is similar to that of a breaking plow. The pole should be so attached that no tilt of the harrow can put any weight upon it.

### The Round Silo.

In The New England Homestead it is told that two French farmers have succeeded with two round silos. These are about 12 feet in diameter and 36 feet deep. They are made of one inch hemlock boards, jointed and set up; they are roped with 1 1/2 by one-quarter inch flat iron welded into hoops of equal length, put on quite thick and nailed from the inside to each hoop and clinched over the hoops. When empty, you put your hand on top of one of the staves, and it will seem as if the thing would sink to pieces and you can look through it between each board; when filled, the moisture swells the boards and makes them water tight, and they say it keeps every pound perfectly good, except on the top, where there will be some loss, as in every silo.

### Unproductive Black Soils.

The unproductive areas of deep, black humus soils known as "hogus" lands occurring in central and northern Indiana, and which in many cases "were formerly marshes or the bottoms of old ponds," showed on chemical examination none of the characteristics usually assigned as the cause of unproductiveness. Experiments on two farms during four years indicate that the use of manure and straw temporarily improved the drainage and thus increased the productivity of these soils. A system of drainage which taps the water bearing gravel underlying the humus soil and lowers the water level to at least 40 inches by removing the cause of uprooting, insures permanent improvement, says H. A. Huston of the Indiana station.

### Campbell Plan of Grain Farming.

The essence of the so-called "Campbell plan" of grain farming, which is just now the fad in the northwest Mississippi states, is the sowing of grain in drills and cultivating it. The object, of course, as in all cultivation, is to conserve the moisture by making a mulch of dry earth. It is claimed that by this means paying grain crops can be assured over large areas of our country where the rainfall is deficient in ordinary years. This method of cultivation is being systematically promoted at considerable expense for experimental farms by the Northern Pacific and other railroads running into the dry regions—Exchange.

### Top Rooted Vegetables.

Among radishes, beets and carrots, there are kinds with long roots penetrating the soil deeply, and there are also the turnip rooted kinds that grow near the surface. The latter are usually the earlier, but according to Mohan's Monthly epicures give preference to the top rooted kinds because these are considered more delicate in flavor.

## PLOWING CORN LAND.

An Iowa Farmer Tells Exactly How This Ought to Be Done.

From a paper read at an Iowa Farmers' Institute and reported in the Iowa Homestead are gleaned the following statements: While no special rule can be laid down as to plowing, there are certain requisites that must be complied with to insure the best results. In the first place the furrow as it is turned should be completely inverted, thereby exposing fresh soil to the action of the atmosphere, and at the same time covering from sight all manure, stubble or plant growth, thereby insuring speedy decay within the soil and with decomposition and the retention of the gases generated during the process accumulating a supply of plant food for future crops.

The nature and condition of the soil must determine the depth at which plowing should be done, and as a rule grass land, or rich soil full of plant food, should be plowed somewhat shallow, not exceeding 4 or 5 inches in depth, and each subsequent plowing an inch or more of fresh soil should be brought to the surface. When sand or gravel is but lightly covered with productive soil, deep plowing would be out of the question, but on the great majority of the farms of the corn belt not only deep plowing but at times subsoiling is productive of the greatest benefit.

To plow "around" a field is a pernicious practice and cannot be too strongly condemned. All plowing should be done in lands with a headland left for turning, the headland to be plowed last and thrown out the one year and gathered up the next. The dead furrow of this year should be the place of feeding (refusing the land) when the field is next plowed, and if the work is properly done there will always be a shallow dead furrow and no ridge at the feeding. With a straight and almost imperceptible feeding each succeeding furrow should be run somewhat deeper than the one that preceded it until the third or fourth round is reached, according to the depth of the plowing, when the full depth should be attained. In plowing each furrow should be pressed close to the one preceding, and no balks or skips allowed. The great object to be desired in plowing is for each furrow to be of uniform width and depth, and unless this is the case a smooth, even surface is impossible.

Whether sod, stubble or cornstalk ground, with the plowing properly performed cultivation is but begun, and the more thorough the preparation of the seedbed before planting the greater the assurance of a uniform stand and an even start with the weeds. Two furrows should be turned back into the dead furrows, and with disk, cultivator, harrow, clod crusher or roller, as required, the surface of the soil should be rendered as fine and smooth as possible. With the surface of the soil thoroughly stirred just before planting the newly planted corn has an even chance with the weeds and a rapid growth will be secured.

### Sugar Beets and Beet Sugar.

A correspondent of Farm and Fireside writes as follows:

I notice that the production of sugar in some of our western states is likely to receive quite a boost. There is every indication that several immense beet sugar factories will be erected in the next few years, and for each factory several thousand acres of beets will be required. Every acre devoted to sugar beets will be one less for corn, wheat and oats, and thus the immense area devoted to the production, or overproduction, of these cereals will be cut down to some extent. The United States is paying for foreign countries about \$100,000,000 a year for sugar, every pound of which could be produced on our own soil. The farmers in this state—in fact, throughout the entire west—will hail with delight the expansion of this new industry. We can easily spare a few million acres for sugar beets, and we will be glad to have our sugar made right here at home. Let us encourage the building of the factories and the growing of the beets by every means in our power.

### Irrigation in Oklahoma.

In respect to distribution "Oklahoma is fairly but not entirely fortunate. There are no distinct wet and dry seasons. Generally the principal rainfall occurs during the growing season. On the other hand, droughts during critical periods of crop growth are not uncommon." The conditions are also favorable to rapid evaporation. This, together with the fact that much of the soil of the territory is fine and closely packed, suggests that subsoiling to increase storage capacity and frequent surface tillage to reduce evaporation would be very beneficial. If irrigation is to be practiced on the majority of the farms in Oklahoma, it must be by the use of water drawn from wells or from ponds in which storm water has been stored. The most practical power for lifting the water in most cases is a water wheel.—Station Bulletin.

### News and Notes.

An Ohio farmer tells of his successful experience with popcorn for fodder.

Professor Stingerland advises for the extermination of wireworms early fall plowing and the use of poisoned baits. Spring spraying with arsenites is advised for the bad moth.

Silage has been used to a limited extent in feeding horses, but not with marked success. At the late session of the national irrigation congress the east and south, as well as the west, showed a greater interest in the cause of irrigation than ever before.

Owing to severe losses of wheat in Australia, also in Great Britain, it is believed there will be an increased demand for American sheep, with rising prices.

You should have a copy of the catalogue issued by every leading seedsmen. It is instructive in comparing their descriptions, novelties, etc.

## DEVOID OF ANIMAL LIFE.

A Ceaseless Struggle Between Fire and Water in Antarctica.

"The Antarctic is a continental land unique in the world," writes General A. W. Greely in an interesting article on "What May Be Found at the South Pole" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Its desolate shores, rarely approachable under the most favorable conditions, is laved by an ocean the richest on the globe in its marine life, animal and vegetable. Seals and whales in incredible numbers abound in its waters, and countless sea birds cover with nests and eggs the few favored land spots which are free from snow during the brief, comfortless summer. It is a continent where abounds no land animal life, either mammals, birds, insects, spiders or reptiles. No mammal exists within 600 miles of its borders. It is also devoid of land vegetation (except the lowest forms of cellular tissue, lichens, which have been found in two places only), having neither ferns, flowering plants, shrubs nor trees.

"Here, however, nature displays her forces on a scale elsewhere unknown. Over the millions of square miles of this austral continent ceaselessly continues a titanic struggle between the opposing ancient elements of fire and water. In vain the volcanoes pour forth streams of molten lava and shoot upward pillars of fire. Welcoming the lava as a protecting, nonconducting covering of its lower strata of flowing glaciers, the continental ice cap resistlessly advances, certain that in time, when the processes of erosion have lowered the elevation of the volcanic craters, its countless tiny snowflakes will quench the apparently unextinguishable fires that now shake from end to end the continent of Antarctica."

### ON OCEAN'S BED.

What Becomes of Ships Which Sink to the Bottom of the Sea.

What becomes of the ship that sinks in midocean? If it is of wood, it takes, in the first place, considerable time for it to reach the bottom. In 100 or more fathoms of water a quarter of an hour will elapse before the ship reaches bottom. It sinks slowly, and, when the bottom is reached, it falls gently into the soft, oozy bed, with no crash or breaking.

Of course, if it is laden with pig iron or corresponding substances, or if it is an iron ship, it sinks rapidly and sometimes strikes the bottom with such force as to smash in pieces. Once sunken, a ship becomes the prey of the countless inhabitants of the ocean.

They swarm over and through the great boat and make it their home. Besides this they cover every inch of the boat with a thick layer of lime. This takes time, of course, and when one generation dies another continues the work, until finally the ship is so laden with heavy incrustations, corals, sponges and barnacles that, if wood, the creaking timbers fall apart and slowly but surely are absorbed in the waste at the sea bottom.

Iron vessels are demolished more quickly than those of wood, which may last for centuries. The only metals that withstand the chemical action of the waves are gold and platinum, and glass also seems unaffected. No matter how long gold may be hidden in the ocean, it will always be gold when recovered, and this fact explains the many romantic and adventurous searches after hidden submarine treasures lost in shipwrecks.—Exchange.

### Sanitation in Asia.

The appearance of plague at Bombay and Calcutta has produced one good effect at all events. Before its advent those prosperous cities had come to believe that they had nothing to learn in regard to sanitation. There was a time when they were open to reproach in such matters as open sewers, polluted water, and what not. But by dint of liberal expenditure of money and energy they had made matters right and could even challenge comparison with Paris, Berlin and Vienna. When, however, the awful eastern scourge, after striking firm root at the western capital, flew across the peninsula to the eastern, the public became a little doubtful as to whether sanitary precautions had been duly observed. First came inquiry, then dismay, indignation, wrath, as discovery followed discovery, each more appalling than the last. We refrain from giving particulars. Even to read these horrors is sickening. But a still more terrible question presents itself. If the two most cultured and wealthiest cities in Hindustan are in this dreadful condition, what must be the state of less favored centers of population in districts where there are few whites and many blacks? Were the plague to penetrate inland, it would, we fear, find many towns only too ready for its reception.—London Graphic.

### The Wedding Ring.

The associations called up by a wedding ring are very touching, and it is the last thing that even the poorest wife will part with. If it ever was considered a badge of servitude, it now is much more suggestive of queenship and sovereignty. An old Latin writer thus describes the ring: It is circular, because the mutual love and hearty affection of matrimony should be forever, their continuity remaining as unbroken as the circle itself. It is an old—and exploded—notion that the ring is placed upon the fourth finger because a small artery connects with the heart. The real reason probably is that the left hand is not used as much as the right, and the fourth finger less than the other fingers.

The common cocklebur of the country is simply the seed case of a plant. Its thorny hooks give it a hold upon fur or wool bearing animals or upon the clothes of men, and thus cause it to be transported to considerable distances.

Twenty ordinary bricks equal a cubic foot of work when laid in position.

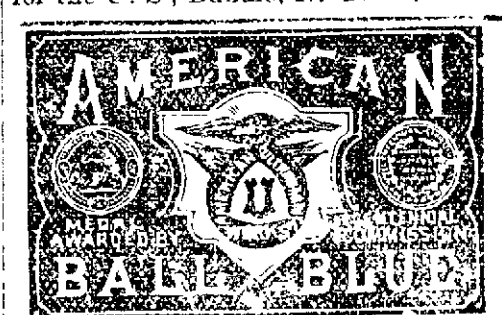
## STORIES OF THE STREET

### Massillon People Are Talking About on Every Corner.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public, but you can't keep it up very long. They are sure to find you out, and every time a man is fooled another skeptic is made. Skepticism is allowable when reading in a home newspaper about some incident occurring in San Francisco, or Iowa, but the circumstances are entirely different when it refers to some one right here at home. Friends and neighbors, people you know, whom you can see and with whom you can talk it over. This is the kind of evidence at the back of Doan's Kidney Pills—home statements by home people and the astonishing local work they have been doing has caused more talk among our citizens than the doings of any other modern wonder. Read the following:

Mrs. James Kerstetter, No. 83 North street, wife of Salesman Kerstetter of Gratz & Sonhalter, the grocers, says: "I have suffered with kidney trouble for two years, it would not have been so bad if I had been able to rest comfortably at night, and could not lie on my back at all. My husband got Doan's Kidney Pills for me at Baltz's drug store on Erie street, requesting me to try them as I had used so much medicine and never received any benefit. The first box made quite an improvement, I followed it up with two more and I have been getting better gradually but sure. There remains a slight tenderness over the kidneys but it is fast passing away. Otherwise I am well and as they have done me more good than anything I have ever taken I feel that I can honestly recommend a trial of them to any one. They can do no harm and am quite sure they will do good for I have reasons for thinking so."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50 by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., sole agents for the U. S., Buffalo, N. Y.



THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE

### THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, adds in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

### AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at drug stores or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

### PILES

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by F. E. Seaman.

## TRAVELER'S REGISTER

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time—  
Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Taking effect May 10, 1897.

Going East.	No. 14	No. 34	No. 54	No. 74
Toledo, Ar.	8:00	1:30	7:45	
Oak Harbor, Ar.	9:03	2:31	8:44	
Fremont, Ar.	9:28	3:16	9:07	
Glyde, Ar.	9:42	3:28	9:20	
Bellevue, Ar.	9:57	3:49	9:40	
Monroeville, Ar.	10:12	4:06	10:05	
Norwalk, Ar.	10:28	4:16	10:16	
Wellington, Ar.	11:07	5:09	11:09	
Spencer, Ar.	11:20	5:17	11:11	
Lodi, Ar.	11:37	5:38	11:31	
Creston, Ar.	11:53	5:48	11:47	
Orville, Ar.	12:24	6:17	12:17	
Massillon, Ar.	1:00	6:50	12:50	
Navyarre, Ar.	1:37		6:45	
Valley Jct., Ar.	2:08		7:15	
Canal Jct., Ar.	2:40			
Marionetta, Ar.	2:43			
Sherrillsville, Ar.	2:48			
Bowerston, Ar.	2:59			
Solo, Ar.	3:14			
Jewett, Ar.	3:14			
Dillonville, Ar.	4:18			
Warrenton, Ar.	4:58			
Grilliant, Ar.	4:59			
Mingo Jct., Ar.	5:00			
Steubenville, Ar.	5:10			
Massillon, Ar.	5:10			
Wheeling, Ar.	5:10			

### Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron	No. 9
Norwalk, Ar.	5:58	Huron, Ar.	6:00
Massillon, Ar.	6:00	Massillon, Ar.	6:00
Huron, Ar.	6:50	Norwalk, Ar.	6:50

\*Daily. (Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.)  
†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,  
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

### The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.

Time table in effect Jan. 3, 1897.

### North Bound.

	2	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	8:00	8:00	12:25	3:50
Bridgeport, Ar.	8:31	8:10	12:55	4:00
Urichsville, dep.	8:47	8:26	1:20	4:15
New Philadelphia, Ar.	8:54	8:33	1:26	4:20
Canal Dover, Ar.	9:04	8:43	1:36	4:30
Strasburg, Ar.	9:14	8:53	1:46	4:40
Justus, Ar.	9:24	9:03	1:56	4:50
Massillon, Ar.	9:34	9:13	2:06	5:00
Warwick, Ar.	9:44	9:23	2:16	5:10
Sterling, Ar.	9:54	9:33	2:26	5:20
Seville, Ar.	10:04	9:43	2:36	5:30
Medina, Ar.	10:14	9:53	2:46	5:40
Lester June, Ar.	10:24	10:03	2:56	5:50
Strasburg, Ar.	10:34	10:13	3:06	6:00
Canal Dover, Ar.	10:44	10:23	3:16	6:10
New Philadelphia, Ar.	10:54	10:33	3:26	6:20
Urichsville, dep.	11:04	10:43	3:36	6:30
Bridgeport, Ar.	11:14	10:53	3:46	6:40

### South Bound.

	1	3	5	7
Valley Depot, Ar.	7:30	1:00	4:30	
Cleveland, Ar.	7:30	1:00	4:30	
Berea, Ar.	8:32	1:57	5:34	
Lester June, Ar.	8:32	1:57	5:34	
Lorain, Ar.	8:42	2:07	5:44	
Elyria, Ar.	8:52	2:17	5:54	
Canal Dover, Ar.	9:02	2:27	6:04	
Strasburg, Ar.	9:12	2:37	6:14	
Justus, Ar.	9:22	2:47	6:24	
Massillon, Ar.	9:32	2:57	6:34	
Warwick, Ar.	9:42	3:07	6:44	
Sterling, Ar.	9:52	3:17	6:54	
Seville, Ar.	10:02	3:27	7:04	
Medina, Ar.	10:12	3:37	7:14	
Lester June, Ar.	10:22	3:47	7:24	
Strasburg, Ar.	10:32	3:57	7:34	
Canal Dover, Ar.	10:42	4:07	7:44	
New Philadelphia, Ar.	10:52	4:17	7:54	
Urichsville, dep.	11:02	4:27	8:04	
Bridgeport, Ar.	11:12	4:37	8:14	

All trains daily except Sunday.  
Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling  
Bellair and Martin's Ferry.

For through tickets, or any information,  
consult any agent, or address,  
M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

## Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	AM	PM	AM	PM
Westward, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Pittsburgh, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Union City, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Lawrence, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Orville, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Massillon, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Navyarre, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Valley Jct., Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Canal Jct., Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Marionetta, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Sherrillsville, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Bowerston, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Solo, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Jewett, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Dillonville, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Warrenton, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Grilliant, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Mingo Jct., Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Steubenville, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Massillon, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10
Wheeling, Ar.	7:00	1:40	7:30	1:10

### Eastward.

A. C. ORVILLE, train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 3, and 40, and Columbus, Nov. 4, 11, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, and 32. Nov. 3 and 9 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. Nov. 4, 11, 19, 23, and 32 connect at Alliance for Niles and Wyandown.	
F. L. LOREE, General Agent.	E. A. FOID, General Passenger Agent.
11:45-56 C. PITTSBURGH, PEN'A.	
For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.	
The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.	
"B. & O. System."	
Taking Effect: November 22 1894	



# IN THE PAWNSHOPS.

QUEER INCIDENTS NOTED BY PROPRIETORS OF LOAN OFFICES.

An Insignia of the Legion of Honor Often "Soaked"—Trying to Pawn a Glass Eye. The Secret Which a Few Half Inch Boards Kept Dark.

The pawnbroker, the banker of the penitentiary and the unfortunate, the custodian of family skeletons and the receiving teller of hard luck stories, runs across a deal of the pathos of life mixed up with not a little that is strikingly ludicrous.

Stories of former opulence and present need of reckless speculation, of dissipation, of oppression, are given over to his safe keeping, along with valued keepsakes and family heirlooms. Some of these heirlooms have strange histories.

In the vaults of a Clark street pawnbroker is a bit of soiled ribbon that was once pinned on the breast of a gallant general by no less a person than Napoleon. The ribbon is soiled and crumpled, but from the bottom of it, bright as the day it was first worn, hangs the insignia of the Legion of Honor. Along with it are papers giving the name of its first holder and the fields of battle on which he achieved the right to wear it. How it made its way to Chicago is unknown history, but time and again has it found its way into the vaults of the broker, only to be redeemed again and brought back. A few doors away is deposited a belt of fine gold and silver interwoven, the last relic of a once distinguished Russian family.

Not long ago a woman, past the prime of life, tall and stately, and with the dark, imperious eyes and haughty bearing of a Castilian, called on a Clark street broker. She said she was of a Spanish family which had been compelled to leave its country for political causes. She would not give her name. "If I did," she said, "you would be incredulous." Then she handed the clerk a casket of jewels—diamonds, bracelets, pendants, all set with gems of the first water. She wanted \$30,000—for only a short while, she explained. Not a cent less would be of use to her. The jewels had doubtless cost a great deal more than this sum, but the broker feared he could not realize that amount on them, and the woman left and never returned.

A few days ago a well dressed, dignified man walked into this same establishment and said he would like to secure a loan of a few dollars. On being asked what security he had to offer he gave the dapper broker a fit of nervous prostration by calmly removing a glass eye.

"This is remarkably fine eye," he explained, leisurely wiping the dislodged optic on his handkerchief. "I have been told it becomes me better than my own, but if you would let me have a few dollars on it I think I could get along with the other for a day or two."

The broker admitted that he had once assisted in putting pennies on the eyes of a deceased relative, but couldn't see his way clear to place dollars on the glass eye of a live man, and the visitor secured the address of a second hand clothes dealer, replaced his eye, bowed stiffly and walked away.

In the higher class of pawnshops—those that restrict themselves solely to diamonds, watches and jewelry—the place loans are negotiated and goods received are separated from the front showroom by a partition. To give greater privacy to customers there is a little row of stalls along a counter. These are fitted with spring doors, giving them the appearance of a line of telephone boxes. Into one of these a person can step and transact his or her business unseen by any save the clerk behind the counter. Last summer, about holiday time, a fashionably dressed woman was in one of these stalls in a down town broker's office. She wanted to borrow \$30 on a ring. "It's my engagement ring," she explained, "and I wouldn't have my husband know for the world."

While this was going on a man in the compartment next to her was dickering with another clerk over a loan of \$50 on a watch. The owner's initials were on the back of the watch, and as this lessened its selling value the clerk hesitated in advancing so much.

"Oh, that's a point in your favor," explained the would be borrower. "My wife had those put on there when she gave it to me, and I'll be bound to redeem it shortly, for if she knew I was soaking her present there would be insomnia in our family till I brought it home."

By this time the woman in stall No. 1 had secured her money and departed. After a little delay the man did likewise. When the usual list was made out for police inspection, it was found that the names and addresses of the two tallied, and that they were, in fact, man and wife. The ring and the watch have long since been redeemed, and neither guesses that only a few half inch boards stood between two awful revelations.—Chicago Record.

## A Distance Table.

A lady spending summer at a fishing village on the south coast asked one of the male residents:

"How far is it to Mr. Dibson's house?" The seafaring man pulled his topknot politely and answered:

"Just about a dog's trot, mum."

"How far is that?" the lady asked again.

The man hesitated an instant, as if searching in his mind for an exact measure of distance, and then replied:

"About as far as it would take you to smoke an even pipeful of torbacker, mum!"—Pearson's Weekly.

## One Day at a Time.

It seems as if life might all be so simple and so beautiful, so good to live, so good to look at, if we could only think of it as one long journey, with every day's march had its own separate sort of beauty to travel through.—Phil lips Brooks.

# A LITTLE SONG.

A little way from Workaday,  
Down the small slope of mild desire,  
There swings a gate to bar the way  
With roses and sweetbrier,  
While you and I, when time is ripe,  
Upon its fragrant threshold stand  
And look across the harvest fields  
In fruitful Leisuredland.

In Leisuredland the breath, like balm,  
Sighs from the moist lips easily;  
The eyes shine clear; the brow is calm;  
The heart beats full and free;  
There is no sound of fret nor strife,  
Of urging call nor harsh command,  
One drenches a fresh, sweet draft of life  
In blessed Leisuredland.

The birds sing soft; the cushats coo;  
The breeze just whispers to the flowers,  
Deep lies with all and they fade,  
To mark the peaceful hours;  
The dancing brooklets wider sweep,  
All voiceless where the blue flags stand,  
Rocking the drowsy bees to sleep  
In restful Leisuredland.

Then come white harvest moon is full,  
Sweetest, down the sloping way  
And whisper secrets to my soul  
Too dear for common day,  
A little space for thee and me,  
Which, heart to heart and hand in hand,  
Apart from weary Workaday,  
We'll spend in Leisuredland.

—Grace E. Denison.

# CAPTURED BY A GIRL.

Day was breaking when Captain Suarez of the schooner Chimba emerged from his cabin and began to pace back and forth upon his quarter deck. He was scarce 25, but his bearing plainly indicated that he had seen long service at sea. He had not made more than a dozen turns fore and aft when a girl came tripping lightly to his side.

"Ah, sister, you are early! I am afraid your dreams could not have been pleasant to drive you to the deck so soon."

"Say not so, brother Carlos. The visions which last night visited my pillow were of the sweetest, for they showed to me that our cause was bound to meet with success, and that the would be dictator, Balmaceda, would be driven in disgrace from Chile by his indignant countrymen."

"Ah, Isadel, as enthusiastic a patriot as ever!" returned the sailor. "I would that the sons of Chile possessed the spirit of some of her daughters."

"Nay, Carlos, do not malign your companions. But, brother, when and where do you expect to make a harbor? By this time our army must be sadly in need of the arms and ammunition which you have."

"If fortune favors us, we shall have our anchor down in the port of Iquique before another sunrise."

At that instant a voice from the main topmast crossrees caused brother and sister, as well as the crew of the vessel, to start with apprehension:

"Smoke, oh! Two points on the port bow."

"But supposing it should be one of Balmaceda's vessels?" asked the young girl anxiously as she grasped her brother's arm.

"Then our voyage will have a speedy ending unless I can succeed in hoodwinking her officers, for escape would be out of the question."

An hour later the sun had burned away the mists of night, and perhaps a mile distant was a brig rigged steamer.

Presently a puff of white smoke jetted out over the bow of the pursuing craft, and the boom of a gun was borne to the ears of those on board the smaller vessel.

"That means for us to heave to, Isadel, and show our colors."

"But who are they, Carlos—friends or enemies?"

"They belong to the other party, and we may expect the worst. Had you not better go below to your stateroom until we learn the result of the coming meeting?"

"Yes, Carlos, I will leave the deck if you will promise me one thing."

"And that is?"

"To follow these instructions to the letter. Read them carefully, and then destroy the paper. Farewell, brother," and, with a fervent hand clasp, Isadel Suarez hurried below.

As his sister disappeared through the companionway the captain glanced at the note. When his eyes fell upon the writing, he started in surprise, but as he continued to read a smile broke over his features.

The captain now ordered the Chilean flag to be hoisted to the main peak, saying, as he saw the bunting fluttering aloft, "We are still sons of Chile and will meet either friend or foe beneath her ensign."

"Schooner, ahoy! Who are you, and where from?"

"The Chimba, from Callao for Valparaiso."

"Aye, aye! Stay where you are, and I'll send a boat aboard."

Soon a cutter from the man-of-war was alongside, and an officer stepped to the deck and demanded to see the papers of the schooner, with a list of her cargo, stores and crew.

Without the slightest hesitation the young commander placed a bundle of official looking documents on the table in the cabin before his visitor, and then stepped back a pace. One after another the papers were closely scrutinized until the stranger reached the vessel's clearance.

"It strikes me there is something wrong about this. The seal of the Peruvian government does not look just right."

"It is as I received it, but an hour before leaving port, senior."

"How long ago were you in Callao?"

"We sailed a week today."

"Again something strange, captain, for we ourselves were in that port shortly before that time, and I am positive there was no such vessel as the schooner Chimba in the harbor then."

"If you have any doubts as to the honesty of our purpose," quickly remarked the captain, "could you not send six or eight men with us to Valparaiso. The crew is small, and I will gladly relinquish command to any one whom you may detail for the service."

"It might be better for us to take you in tow ourselves, but I will lay the

matter before our commander. Remain here to until I return."

Scarcely had the unwelcome visitor left than Isadel emerged from her stateroom and joined her brother.

"You have done well, Carlos!" she exclaimed. "Now, listen! You must not let them know we are related. I am simply a passenger. Let two of your best men be armed and placed in my room under my instructions. Leave the rest to me. Our captors will not offer such an indignity to a Chilean lady as to attempt to enter her private apartment."

Ten minutes later the boat was again alongside.

"Captain," said the officer, "I am ordered to take charge of this vessel and conduct her to Valparaiso, and I regret to say you must consider yourself a prisoner and keep to your room."

"Very well, senior, but rather hard usage for an honest seaman, I should say," returned the captain. "I have a lady passenger on board, whom I trust you will treat with the respect that is due her station."

"Believe me, captain, she shall find in me a gentleman."

The armed sailors of the man-of-war went about the work of trimming sail, while those belonging to the schooner were sent to the forecabin under guard. The government vessel steamed away to the northward, while the Chimba headed almost due south.

A little later Captain Suarez introduced his sister as Senorita Legara to Lieutenant Godoy of the Chilean navy, and the day wore away most pleasantly, at least to the officer.

At midnight Isadel heard the lieutenant descend the cabin stairs, and, still wearing his side arms, throw himself upon a sofa to enjoy a little sleep.

Nearly an hour was allowed to slip by; then, cautiously lifting the heavy draperies which concealed the entrance to her room, Isadel peered into the dimly lighted cabin, and two stalwart forms glided quickly by her.

Without the slightest sound the sailors threw themselves upon the sleeper, and Lieutenant Godoy awoke to find himself a prisoner.

"Take him to my brother's room," whispered the brave girl.

The order was obeyed, and Isadel tremblingly awaited the result—not long, however, for in a little while her beloved brother stood before her attired in the uniform of the lieutenant.

The man at the wheel and the guard saluted the one whom they took to be their officer, but they were quickly undeceived by finding themselves covered with the revolvers in the hands of the two sailors.

"Surrender! Give up your arms, and you shall live," whispered the captain.

The Chileans did not hesitate, but quickly relinquished their weapons.

"Now, remain where you are. Do not attempt to come forward, and remember if you move you shall be instantly shot!" And Carlos Suarez pointed toward one of the cabin windows through which the bright barrel of a revolver glistened in the moonlight, but he did not tell his prisoners that it was a woman's hand that held it.

There were only two of the Chileans on deck, three having gone below to sleep.

They were easily overcome, and then the captain of the schooner released his own crew, and shortly all his former captors were his prisoners. When they had been disarmed and manacled, the course of the little vessel was changed and before a strong breeze it was flying away toward Iquique.

As morning broke land was in sight, and shortly after 8 o'clock the brother and sister, again standing together on deck, saw another steamer approaching. This time the stranger came from the mouth of the harbor.

Captain Suarez set his signals, and the newcomer, not stopping to ask questions, when near enough threw a line to the little craft and with her stern proudly sailed into port.

"Oh, how can I ever again face my countrymen?" groaned Lieutenant Godoy.

"You are with your countrymen now, senior," replied Isadel. "You have been misguided and mistaken. Join forces with us and help to place Chile where she belongs—among the first nations of the world."

"No, no!" he replied. "I may, as you say, have been misguided, but I cannot prove a traitor."

"I honor you for these words, senior," intoned Captain Suarez. "The fortunes of war have placed you in our hands, where you must remain until the close of hostilities."

So he did remain, but after a few weeks his captivity did not seem irksome, for the lieutenant had learned to love his fair jailer.—Boston Globe.

## Another Vassar Association.

The formation of a Vassar Alumnae Historical association is announced, and an invitation to join has been sent to every alumna and former student who has taken one or more elective courses in history at Vassar college. The association has a threefold object—to strengthen the educational bond of union between the alumnae and their alma mater, to stimulate by reunion and communication an interest in historical work in whatever direction each member may have opportunity and to increase the number of works on history in the Vassar college library. The annual meetings are to be held at the college on the Saturday nearest Washington's birthday.

## The Dominion.

The Dominion of Canada came into existence on July 1, 1867. The province of Canada was divided into upper and lower Canada, which divisions are known now as Ontario and Quebec respectively. It was subsequently augmented by the province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in 1870, by British Columbia in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873, and now includes the whole of British North America.

# Bismarck and Boulanger.

A few years ago a statesman of European fame visited Bismarck at Friedrichshagen, and the two walked together through the latter's plantation of exotic pines and firs, of which both were collectors. The visitor improved a lapse in the conversation about couifors to bring up the then recent topic of Boulanger. "Did Germany at the time really take him seriously?" he asked. "And what did you yourself think of the man?" The ex-chancellor, apparently in all candor, replied that he knew very little of the subject. "It is true that I was in office at the time," he said. "But just then there was a kind of beetle which got in among these firs of mine and was eating out the central shoots, and really that worried me so that I scarcely paid any attention at all to what Boulanger was doing."

## The Care of Clothing.

"Always shake, brush and fold your clothes at night," is Walter Germain's advice to men in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Never hang coats—fold them. Trousers should be folded by putting the two waist buttons together and preserving the crease. Fold lengthwise and then double. Coats are folded lengthwise, the sleeves in half first, then each half of the coat to the sleeve line, then the two remaining halves, the lining being on the outside. Waistcoats are folded in half, lengthwise. Never lounge about your room in your clothes—nothing destroys them so much. When you come in during the afternoon or at night, remove your coat, waistcoat and trousers and put on a bath robe if you are to remain in your room for any time. Always have an old coat at the office."

## The Largest British Painting.

The largest picture ever painted by a British artist is said to be Sir James Thornhill's work on the ceiling of the great hall at Greenwich hospital, representing the capture of the city of London.

# FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. "The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A. D & C, Detroit, Mich.



A chair here, a table there to replace those worn or wearing out, makes a great difference in a room.

It isn't the quantity, but quality of furniture in a room which makes it artistic.

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FORCED SALE PRICES

Will Continue in Force Until After Invoicing.

Goods have been so thoroughly advertised that it seems unnecessary to say more, further than that, we can supply for a short time nearly every article advertised as special. A delayed shipment of Dining Tables have the floor until January 1st Price about 1/2 less than regular. We extend to one and all the compliments of the season.

Benedict's

# HOXSIE'S CROUP CURE.

The great homeopathic remedy for the croup, whooping cough, colds, whooping cough and bronchitis. It is the one and only preventive of

D.PHTHERIA and PNEUMONIA. This wonderful remedy does not temper with disease, but

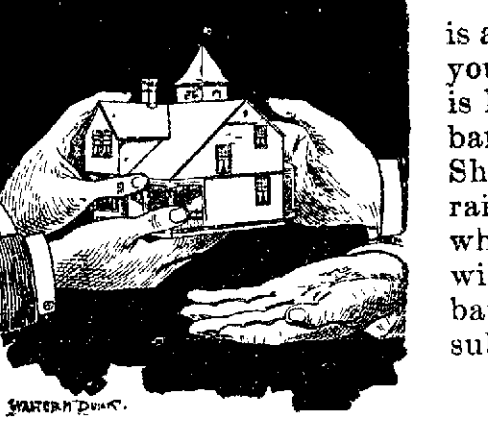
## Strikes At The Root.

And destroys every trace of it with a few doses. For children it is invaluable, as it is pleasant to take, does not contain opium in any form, and will not nauseate. Price 50 cents.

W. H. Wiggins, formerly employed by the Albany legislature, a clerk at the house of representatives for four years, well-known to public men generally, an actor and a fine Shakespearean scholar, was found dead in bed in Washington.

A. P. Hoxsie, Mgr., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.



Changing Hands

is all it amounts to when you make your wife a present of a home. It is like putting money in a savings bank, with your rent as interest. She will keep it for you till the rainy day comes, when, no matter what else you may have lost, you will not be homeless. Look at the bargains I am offering in city and suburban homes.

James R. Dunn.

W. F. Breed will make

you a suit for \$15

That will please you in style, fit and workmanship.

Trousers for \$3.50.

The prices will continue until Feb.

ruary 15th, 1897.

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Jonah and the whale are getting Dr. Lyman Abbott in a lot of trouble. His latest critic is the Rev. Dr. Rensselaer, of the Lutheran church, who says: "If we reject Jonah, what about the parting of the Red Sea, the fall of manna in the wilderness, the fall of Jericho when Joshua blew his horn? Not only this, but what shall we do with the miracles recorded of our Lord, and, indeed, what becomes of that crowning miracle of miracles, most momentous and inimitable of them all—the death and glorious resurrection of Christ? How is the story of Jonah more difficult to believe than any or all of the others? We must accept or reject them as a whole."

The veto of the immigration bill is threatened by President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland is disposed to regard as inhuman the clause which may separate man and wife, when the husband possesses the educational qualification and the wife does not. Of course, if we expect to proceed on the beautiful theory that everybody should be permitted to land here who wishes to, the objection holds good. On the other hand, Congress is supposed to legislate for the benefit of the people of the United States, and if any man is so unfortunate as to have a wife who cannot read, there is nothing to restrain him from remaining in his native land and she can master the art.

## THE WORKHOUSE REPORT.

The annual report of the workhouse directors is out, and it is shown therein that the cash expended by the county, over the receipts and in addition to the interest on the bonds, amounted to \$10,290. As there were 320 Stark county prisoners in the institution at different times during the year, the cost per capita was \$32.16. The statistics do not state the number of days put in by the prisoners, and it is therefore impossible to proceed further with this sort of figuring. The directors claim that this balance of \$10,290 is reduced to \$5,790 by the estimated value of labor on public works and the workhouse itself. If this be true, the cost per capita of maintaining the Stark county prisoners is reduced to \$16.53. At \$16.53 the directors have given the benefit of their most favorable figures. For the same amount of money, board could be obtained at any of a number of fairly good and respectable cheap hotels that might be named for over 32 weeks or 25 days at three dollars per week. It is not likely that the average prisoner remains at the institution point in which the report sheds no light. The directors explain that their financial report is necessarily unfavorable because the building was turned over to them in an unfinished state and with no fund for carrying on the work. It is true, too, that they have brought the building and grounds up to excellent condition, and that the administration seems to be all that could be desired. On the other hand, it does also seem that the net cost of keeping our prisoners ought not to be greater than the sum it would require to send them to public houses, by the most hopeful method of computation made possible by the report submitted. The present year should usher in economical workhouse methods.

## WHAT IS THE MATTER?

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: With the country full of breadstuffs and all manner of provisions; with dry goods and clothing plentiful, and all almost unprecedently low in price, yet thousands of people are suffering for the want of the ordinary needs of life, and it has become a common remark that "something is radically wrong." If so, what is it? The people are in ordinary want; we have peace within our borders, nor are we even threatened with rumors of war, and there are millions and millions of idle money, whose owners would gladly put to use. If these statements are true, where shall we look for the cause of this "radical wrong," unless among the people themselves? To each man or woman in his or her individual capacity. When we had business, or wages for work, we were prudent and saving and on the lookout for the inevitable rainy day. Or have we been extravagant—extravagant in building fine houses; buying fine clothes; extravagant in our table expenses; squandering our means in saloons for beer, cigars and other worse than useless superfluities? Wages have been higher in our country than in Europe, while household necessities were lower. Then what is the matter? Perhaps, if each individual will look back on his own course, he may find that he has been extravagant, which, multiplied into the millions of our population, has rolled up a mighty volume of extravagance, with the necessary following of distrust and collapse. And in this we find the "radical wrong."

## THE TARIFF BILL.

The ways and means committee of the House end of the capitol has been pushing vigorously its work on the tariff bill which it is expected will be laid before

the next Congress in extra session. It goes without saying that Speaker Reed will be re-elected speaker of the House, and will re-appoint most, if not all, of the present members of the ways and means committee, so that the bill which they are now framing can be ready for consideration as soon as Congress meets in special session.

It will be remembered that the present Democratic tariff law was not enacted until practically eighteen months after the inauguration of President Cleveland. It is hoped that the new tariff may become a law within three months after the inauguration of President McKinley.

That this law will especially recognize the interests of the agriculturalists and the manufacturing interests of the Mississippi valley is now well developed. Reciprocity, beet-sugar and wool are the points which the farmers and their friends have especially impressed upon the committee, and it is understood that these will be the leading features of the bill as relating to the agricultural interests. While the manufacturers of New England have not been as extreme in their requests for a high rate of protection as on similar former occasions, that fact is welcomed by the committee, since it will leave opportunity to give more attention to the agriculturalists and those manufacturing industries which have more recently developed in the great Mississippi valley, and which require more protection than the older and more thoroughly established manufacturing industries of the East.

## MR. TAYLER'S SPEECH.

Representative Tayler's speech on the immigration bill, printed on Monday, appeals strongly to the intelligence of every patriotic citizen. The problem is a difficult and delicate one to settle satisfactorily. Mr. Tayler has given the subject close study and is on the right side. Statistics which he presented to Congress, and which do not appear in THE INDEPENDENT's report of his speech, show that for the year ending June 30, 1896, 290,526 immigrants landed in this country. Of these 5,065 cannot write, 78,190 cannot read or write, 83,196 come under the head of total illiteracy, and the percentage of illiteracy among the whole is 28.63. These are startling facts. Mr. Tayler well says:

"If this question had sprung up in a day; if we had not had time for reflection; if the American people in the field and workshop, busy or idle, at work or in the quiet of their homes, had not been for years thinking upon these things, it might, with some force, be urged that they had not given it fair and calm consideration. But they have been thinking of it; they have been suffering, and they have apprehended at least this cause of their sufferings. They have convictions stronger, deeper, more uncompromising on this subject than any other in the domain of politics, and they demand action, prompt, vigorous and effective."

## READ THIS FAST DRIVERS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Some months ago we called attention to a disposition on the part of some persons to disregard the law relating to the use of fire arms, etc., in the public parks. In Saturday's issue we are met again with that same spirit in the person of one signing himself "Raer" in relation to fast driving on East Main street. We are well aware that good sleighing is scarce, and that it is fine fun, and we gladly subscribe to his remark, "Let's have a little sense." But let us also remember that the highest sense of good citizenship is obedience to the law. Else, if we allow deviation at any point, where shall we draw the line? If intelligent citizens show such insubordination what may we expect the effect to be on the ignorant? And what on the malicious?

We cannot do better than quote a few lines from Mr. F. Pollock's "History of the Science of Politics," which are very pertinent here: "Right and wrong, in the legal sense, are that which the state has allowed and forbidden, and nothing else. To understand this is one of the first conditions of clear legal and political thinking. No one who has grasped this can ever be misled by verbal conceits about laws of the state which are contrary to natural right, or the law of nature, not being binding. All such language is mischievous, as confusing the moral and political grounds of positive law with its actual force. In practice we all know that the officers of the state cannot entertain complaints that the laws enacted by the supreme power in the state are in the complainant's opinion unjust."

"It would be impossible for government to be carried on if they did. Laws have to be obeyed, as between the state and the subject, not because they are reasonable, but because the state has so commanded. The laws may be, and in a wisely ordered state will be, the result of the fullest discussion which the nature of the case admits, and subsequent criticism may be allowed or even invited. But while laws exist they have to be obeyed. The citizen who sets himself against the authority of the state is thereby, as far as in him lies, dissolving civil society."

This covers the whole ground in the question under discussion. An executive officer is not a legislator, neither is he allowed to shift the intent of the law from that which is therein expressed. He is there to execute, and we think he should do so to the letter.

A. N. ARCHY.

## A COLUMN OF LETTERS.

## New Cases Reported from the Court House.

## PROBATE COURT BULLETINS.

Legal News Interesting in and About Massillon—Orville has a Fire and Other Happenings—Some Justus Matters—Letters from Wilmot and Other Places.

CANTON, Feb. 2.—Alonso B. Walker has sued John J. Zaiser to recover payment of a promissory note for \$275. The note is secured by mortgage. Harry Simpson and Edward Card, recently indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon. They were sentenced to the Mansfield reformatory by Judge McCarty. A final account has been filed by the administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Bolender, of Lake township. The new bond of the guardian of George H. Hinkel, of Canton, has been filed and approved. Wm. H. Grimes has been appointed guardian of Cora Grimes, of Alliance. In the estate of Samuel Pickens, of Washington township, a sale bill has been filed. Inventory and appraisal have been filed in the estate of Thomas Mount, of Massillon. Appraisal of ward's estate has been ordered in the guardianship of Margery Christine, of Alliance. Marriage licenses have been granted to Henry G. Luli and Emma McCammons, of Alliance; and Reinhold Bertica and Eliza Schneider, of Cairo.

## FIRE AT ORVILLE.

ORVILLE, Feb. 2.—The frame dwelling house of Noah Swartz, on the south side of town, was discovered to be on fire at 9 o'clock Monday morning, and a general alarm was sounded, and the fire company made an excellent run, as the fire had made great headway before the alarm was sounded and the roof was half burnt, but when the fire ladders put the stream on it the flames were soon subdued. The roof and the interior of the second story were demolished by the fire. The property is insured for \$350 in the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Dalton, O. Orville can boast of her efficient water works, and when there is a fire the water is always there. The water to this fire had to be taken from a fire plug about 1,000 feet from where the fire was, as the water line has not been extended on this street.

William Pinkley died on Friday of consumption at his home in Vine street. Mr. Pinkley was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this place. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his departure. The body was interred at Marshallville Daniel Arnold, of this place, took the scholars of Miss Murdoch out for a sleigh ride, Saturday, and he had the misfortune to upset. Some of the children were scorched but none were hurt seriously. Joseph Shearer, a section man on the Ft. Wayne road, while cleaning the Main street crossing on Saturday, was kicked by a horse belonging to Simon Tanner. He was struck in the stomach and was hurt quite seriously.

## NEWS FROM WILMOT.

WILMOT, Feb. 2.—Many of our people are afflicted with severe colds. W. O. Grant has purchased his father's farm, north of town, and will take possession about the first of April. John Immel has a saw mill on his farm, up the valley. F. Reichenbach has rented the Pomeroy farm, near Berlin, in Holmes county. George Fogel has sold his interest in the coal bank to his partner, Schalliol's have their saw mill on the farm of Charles Peters. The township trustees held a meeting Saturday. A sled load of our young people were down to Canal Dover one night last week.

## LETTER FROM JUSTUS.

JUSTUS, Feb. 2.—Josiah Boughman buried his daughter, aged 2 years, last Thursday. Michael Warstler's step daughter was married last week and is visiting in the neighborhood. Her home is near Canton. The people of Justus feel very sad over the death of their prominent citizen, Augustus Kalaker.

## DAVID MILLER'S DEATH.

NAVARRE, Feb. 1.—David Miller happened to remember, at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, that a man employed on the other side of the long C. & S. railway trestle owed him ten cents, and he decided to go after it. He was just half way over when the north bound local flashed into view. Miller jumped to the side and succeeded in getting to what he supposed was a safe place. His head, however, lay too near the rail and the wheels of the engine struck it, crushing his skull and throwing his lifeless body over the bridge to the marsh below, a distance of twenty-five feet, where it was subsequently found. It is supposed that Miller was intoxicated, as it was only on rare occasions that he could be induced to venture on the trestle when in his right mind, and when under the influence of liquor he frequently crossed it without any good reason for so doing. Before going to the bridge he told some boys that a man on the other side owed him ten cents and that he intended to collect it. Miller was a blacksmith by trade, about 60 years of age, and leaves a wife and family. He was a veteran of the late war, and the funeral was conducted by the local G. A. R. post Monday afternoon.

## Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. Only 50 cents a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

## TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Over One Hundred Cases of the Disease Reported.

CANTON, Feb. 2.—The typhoid fever epidemic in Canton is assuming alarming proportions. Physicians estimate that there are one hundred cases in the city, confined almost exclusively to children and young people. The cases are scattered all over the town, and the city water supply is blamed. It is thought it has become contaminated through sewage of infected houses, several miles north of the city, being dumped into a creek which in part supplies the city.

The health department has issued a proclamation advising all to boil the water, and the board of education has shut off the water at all school houses. Drinking water for pupils is being hauled in barrels from artesian wells, south of the city, and hotels are being similarly supplied. There have been comparatively few deaths thus far, but a large number of critical cases are reported.

## COURT HOUSE NOTES.

A Massillon Case—The Defendant Files Answer.

CANTON, Feb. 1.—David Kerstetter, of Massillon, recently brought action in court against Taylor Clay and Wm. Yost to secure payment of a promissory note. The defendant, Mr. Yost, has filed an answer, wherein he admits having signed the note with Mr. Clay, but denies that the plaintiff should secure payment from him, claiming that by an agreement with Mr. Clay, he, Yost, had been released from all liability as surety.

## MYSTERY OF A DOG.

Peter Poth Continues in a Puzzled State of Mind.

Peter Poth, who is a coal miner and resides at 356 West Main street, recently had fifteen chickens killed. The dog that did the work is now dead. Mr. Poth heard a great noise in the vicinity of his chicken coop, the other evening, and an investigation brought to light the feathers of the fifteen chickens and a dog, which had eaten so heartily of its prey that its efforts to obtain egress through the small aperture through which he had crept a few minutes previous, so hungry that it was little more than a skeleton, were positively in vain. Mr. Poth lost no time in getting his gun from its hanging place, and a moment later he threw the dead body of the dog over the fence into an alley. Afterward he thought he would take a look at it, hoping to be able to recognize it, but neither hair nor hide was to be found, and when and how it disappeared is still a mystery.

## ELECTED SHERMAN AND HANNA.

Annual Meeting of the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad.

Pursuant to notice the stockholders of the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company met at noon, Tuesday, in the office of the Massillon Savings and Bank Co. Edwin L. Arnold acted as chairman, and John A. Shemmaker and Sidney Haley inspectors. The following stockholders were elected directors for the ensuing year: John Sherman, Henry Amig, L. B. Harrison, Henry C. Urner, Charles Lanier, M. A. Hanna, W. C. Egleston, Wm. F. Rybb, Edwin L. Arnold.

For the first time in years the secretary, John J. Haley, of Pittsburgh, was unable to be present, being detained at his home in Pittsburgh by illness. E. F. Haley, a son of the absent secretary, of Canton, acted in his stead.

## Marj's The Girl Quick.

I saw in your paper that a 13 year old boy made a \$1.25 the first hour he worked selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick. I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared \$10, the second week I cleared \$12.50. I expect to run up to \$25 a week in the near future, as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and does away with smoky chimneys and bad odor and saves oil, it is easy to sell. If you wish to try it send 12 two cent stamps to Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., and she will send you sample outfit. This is a good way to make money around home.

Miss Tina W.

## Farm For Sale.

116 1/2 acres of well improved land will be sold at public sale Thursday, Feb. 18, 1897 at one o'clock p. m. Said farm is located two and three-fourth miles west of Navarre, Stark county, O., one and one-half miles from Justus, and three miles from Beach City. Terms one-third cash as follows: One hundred dollars on day of sale balance on April 1, 1897; one third in one year, April 1, 1898; balance in two years April 1, 1899.

PETER A. BACH,

Executor of the estate of Jacob Bach, deceased.

## Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure blind bleeding, ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a purgative, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c. and \$1 per box. Williams' Pile Ointment, Cleveland, O.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Massillon, O.

## How the Dipper Saved the Farm.

Father was sick and the mortgage on the farm was coming due, I saw in the Christian Advocate where Miss A. M. Fritz of Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would send a sample combination dipper for 18 two cent stamps, and I ordered one. I saw the dipper could be used as a fruit jar filter; a plain dipper; a fine strainer; a funnel; a strainer funnel; a sick room warming pan and a pint measure. These eight different uses makes the dipper such a necessary article that I went to work with it and it sells at very nearly every house. And in four months I paid off the mortgage. I think I can clear as much as \$200 a month. If you need work you will do well by giving this a trial. Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., will send you a sample for 18 two cent stamps—write at once.

John G. N.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.

## WORKHOUSE REPORT.

## Facts and Figures About the Institution.

## THE EXPENSE OF MAINTENANCE.

Directors of the Institution Make a Somewhat Exhaustive Statement—The Expense to Cash to the County Last Year was \$10,290 Above Receipts.

The directors of the workhouse have completed their report for the year ending December 31, 1896. The cash expenditures amounted to \$16,878.80. The receipts amounted to \$6,087.98, including \$982.90 "due for boarding prisoners and sale of stone." This brings the cash balance down to \$10,290.32. Against this sum the directors claim that the value of stone donated to Plain township, of labor on Canal Fulton and Louisville roads, and of improving workhouse grounds amounted to \$4,500, and should stand as a set off against the cash deficit, thus bringing the net actual cost of maintaining the institution down to \$5,790.32. This, of course, does not take into consideration the interest on the bonds, and has to do with operating expenses only. The directors continue:

"We would call your attention to the fact when you appointed this board of directors in December, 1893, and turned the workhouse over to said board, there was practically nothing to turn over but an unfinished building without even any furniture or fixtures. And the grounds about the building being low and swampy, we were first compelled to construct a walk from the street to the building by filling in with dirt, and finally step after step was taken towards the completion and equipment of the institution and the improvement of the grounds."

"Further, the institution was turned over to us without a fund to equip or maintain it, and the first tax levy for its support was made in April, 1894."

"So, practically, the institution was carried along for one year without a fund for its support, and the impression went out that the workhouse was an extravagant affair because its fund was continually short. We ask you to treat us only fairly, and make your comments about our institution honestly and impartially."

"Our aim is to conduct the workhouse in the best manner possible, and to obtain results for which the institution is intended."

Number of prisoners received during year of 1896 was 705  
Number received during 1895 " " 394  
Number received since organization " 1,419  
Received from other counties during '96 183  
Other counties are paying us for short term prisoners 40 cents per day per person.

"We would again suggest and recommend that an electric light plant be erected on the workhouse grounds for the purpose of lighting the workhouse, and furnishing light and power for the court house, the county jail and the county infirmary, where individual oil lamps are now used."

"We ask that, if it is possible, you arrange with the county treasurer to cash the vouchers in payment for salaries of our guards and help. Some of our men are now paying a discount of \$2 in \$50 for the cash for their monthly pay."

"Our institution is likely the first penal institution in the state to employ its labor on the public highways."

The statistics show that of 705 persons received, 642 were men and 63 women. For climbing on railroad cars 290 persons were received. Drunkenness brought 121 persons, vagrancy 72, petit larceny 50, assault and battery 24. Ohio was the place of nativity of 229 prisoners, Pennsylvania 124, Germany 48, New York 45, Ireland 38, and England 27.

The trades which the prisoners assumed to follow are classified, the list including 191 laborers, 25 miners, 21 farmers, 20 painters, 16 cooks, 4 photographers, 1 pianist, 1 stenographer, 1 swimming instructor, 1 teacher and 1 politician.

## Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

## A Gentle Corrective.

is what you need when your liver becomes inactive. It's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; they're free from the violence and the gripping that come with the ordinary pill. The best medical authorities agree that in regulating the bowels mild methods are preferable. For every derangement of the liver and bowels, these tiny sugar coated pills are most effective. They go about their work in an easy and natural way, and their good lasts. Once used, they are always in favor.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it and the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous eruptions are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Meters Occupy the Public Mind.

An advertisement that is creating a good deal of comment has been inserted into New York papers by Charles Fairchild and Alexander McNeill, representing two big financial houses. The advertisement is "to the stockholders of the W. & L. E. Railway Company," and read as follows:

"The past eight years have shown an increase in the stated bond and stock liabilities of this company, amounting to about \$20,000,000. No commensurate increase of assets has apparently been reported to the stockholders. There are even rumors of floating debts and of car trusts, which would still further increase this total."

"At the request of a number of stockholders in no way connected with the administration of the company, but holding over \$1,000,000 of its stocks, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the company entirely independent of the administration. This investigation need not be hostile to the administration, but the change of condition from that of a prosperous dividend paying road to one burdened with debt and in the hands of a receiver warrants a searching investigation of an entirely independent character. This investigation can obviously be best and most properly carried on by a committee not representing bondholders, but representing the outside stockholders only, and having no member who is an officer of the company. The undersigned, therefore, invite the co-operation of all stockholders interested in such an independent investigation, and solicit an immediate response from them."

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Feb. 2, 1897:

LADIES.  
Williams, Mrs. Geo. Wilson, Miss Ella McKen.  
Anderson, Randolph Megawyer, Prof. A. C. Bell, J. W. Shilling, Fred Mead, Massa Snyder, Frank.  
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.  
Felix R. Shepley, P. M.

## ANOTHER CHAIN.

Started.—This Time the Messages Are Words of Praise. Gratefully given by Users of

## DR. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER.

The public remembers that a short time ago a chain of letters was started for some worthy purpose, which reached such a magnitude that the whole world talked of it. A chain of oral messages has been started with also a worthy object, but different, for the reason that each one who participates reaps a benefit. The messages sing the praise of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer in the treatment of all nervous troubles and diseases resulting from debilitated nerves. Mrs. Geo. Halstead, Toledo, O., has added over fifty links to the chain by telling that many of her afflicted friends what Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has done for her. These are her words: "Last spring I was all run down, nervous and very sick; due probably to the change of weather. The doctor was called and he treated me for a long time without much benefit. I then concluded to try Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer because I had heard such favorable reports from its use. I commenced to improve at once. I told the doctor what I was using and the beneficial effect, to which he replied, 'Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is a good medicine, keep on using it,' which I did and was soon up and about as well as ever. I have recommended it to over fifty people and results have been entirely satisfactory." Z. T. Baltzly and all druggists.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the best remedies for cough that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—Geo. E. Wolff, clerk of the circuit court, Ferdinand, Fla. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

## Fair Sailing.

through life for the person who keeps in health. With a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you are an easy prey to all sorts of ailments. That "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work. That is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repeal disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

## A Chance to make money.

I read how one of your subscribers made money selling Dishwashers; I ordered one, and my lady friends were charmed, as they hate dish washing. My brother and I commenced selling them, and have made \$1,700 after paying all expenses. We don't canvass any. Our sales are all made at home. People come of send for them. The Mound City Dish Washer is the best dishwasher on the market. Our business is increasing, and we are going to keep right on until we make ten thousand dollars. We sell from five to fifteen machines every day, and some days more. The dishwasher is lovely, every housekeeper wants one. There is no excuse for being poor when so much money can be made selling dishwashers. For full particulars, address the Mound City Dishwasher Co., St. Louis, Mo. They will start you on the road to success.—A Reader.

Not in the Fare, but in the Train Service. Is there you'll find the difference if you go to the inauguration over the Pennsylvania Short Lines. Low rate tickets on sale March 1st, 2d and 3d. For details apply to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or address C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment will cure the worst case of itching pile there ever was, and do it instantly. Years of suffering relieved in a single night. Get Doan's Ointment from your dealer.



LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, in West Tremont street, a daughter.

Traveling Passenger Agent P. J. Hines, of the W. & L. E., has resigned.

Mr. Alois Seiler has gone to Canton, where he has accepted a position at the Barnett House.

H. W. Elsass has been elected clerk of the Woodmen of the World, at the Columbus meeting.

Bishop Lennox and his former secretary, R. S. Roberts, settled their differences out of court, before the case was called Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthias Clemens, of Navarre, entertained a party of Massillon friends, Monday evening. The time was pleasantly passed in playing games and social chat.

George W. Merwin has purchased the Higerd property, in Richville avenue, which consists of between ten and eleven acres of land, with house and orchard, the consideration being \$2,800.

According to the gauge of Superintendent Inman, of the Massillon Water Supply Company, the rainfall in Massillon for January was 1.34 inches. Last year it amounted to 1.63 inches.

The last of Mrs. James R. Dunn's musicals, Monday evening, was enjoyed by many of her friends. Those who sang or played were Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Frederick M. Nicholas, of Cleveland, Miss Harrison and Mr. Chester Searle.

George Greenwald, who lives on the Wales farm, and his assistants, among whom was his 14-year-old son, were storing away ice on Saturday. By some part of the derrick slipping it was allowed to fall, striking young Greenwald on the left leg, breaking it.

Scarcely a night passes now, but that the police are called upon by persons who are unfortunate in being on the road without money or friends. Among those who asked for shelter last night was a Hebrew, the first of that nationality that has ever spent a night in the city prison under such circumstances.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Dunn gave another of their charming dinners, Saturday night, at Edgewater, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jarvis, Mrs. James H. McLain, Miss Johnson, Miss Karthaus, Messrs. W. F. Kicks, Charles Johnson and James C. Corns.

The town may be interested in knowing that a man named Huff, alias Smith, who was sent to the West Virginia state prison for a term of five years for burglary, from Parkersburg, the other day, was at one time a resident of Massillon. There is another indictment against him for felony, and he is also known to be guilty of three misdemeanors.

Charles Wiener, aged 20 years, died at noon, Sunday, at the home of his mother, Mrs. Josephine Wiener, in State street, of consumption. The funeral services were held in St. Mary's church, Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock. The death of the deceased's father, William Wiener, occurred on the same day of the same month eleven years ago.

Two sleighs loaded down with young people from Massillon left early Tuesday evening for the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Kirk at Canal Fulton. The evening was spent playing games of all kinds, after which luncheon was served. J. Myers and his quartette gave a few of their finest selections and all had a good time.

The directors of the Stark County Agricultural Society will meet on Friday, and Saturday, February 5 and 6, in the court house, at Canton, for the purpose of revising the premium list and attending to other business that may come before the board. Persons having any suggestions to offer regarding changes in the premium list, or any other matter of interest to the society, are invited to attend.

James M. Hall, general passenger agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway company, has tendered his resignation to Receivers Herrick and Bickensderfer, to take effect Feb. 1. On that date the passenger and freight departments will be consolidated and H. J. Booth made traffic manager. Colonel Hall has been with the Wheeling since 1892. Booth was made general freight agent in 1892.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Scheer occurred Sunday morning at her home in North Mill street, after an illness of one week. Mrs. Scheer was first taken sick with influenza, which was followed by congestion of the lungs. She was 59 years of age and leaves two sons, George and Ferdinand, her husband having died several years ago. The funeral services were held in St. Mary's church Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

Massillon is again to have a minstrel festival. The preliminaries have been talked over, and there will be a meeting tonight at the Hotel Conrad, where Manager John Barnum McLean will take the helm once more, thus insuring complete and gorgeous success. The affair is to be for the benefit of the Military Band. Some daring plans are being discussed and Stark county awaits their realization with interest and anxiety.

On Sunday next a new W. & L. E. time schedule will go into effect. The train which now leaves Massillon at 9:40 a. m. and the one arriving at 6:50 p. m. will be discontinued. The train which now leaves Massillon at 4:45 a. m. will leave after Sunday at 7:20 a. m. The train arriving at 12:50 a. m. will under the new schedule arrive at 10 p. m. Other trains will not be affected. The 7:20 a. m. train runs between Massillon and Toledo.

At the Y. M. C. A. meeting Sunday afternoon it was decided to send two delegates to the state convention to be held at Springfield February 19-22. The president and secretary were elected delegates, with W. S. Spidle and M. W. Oberlin as alternates. The interest in this movement is growing, as is evidenced by a membership which has increased to seventy three. The next meeting will be held in the M. E. church. L. A. Koons, leader.

Work on the Massillon hospital for insane has not been entirely abandoned during the past few weeks of extremely cold weather. A force of workmen are engaged in finishing the interior of several of the buildings, which will be completed by spring. Preparations will be made for an early start on the construction.

tion contracts, and considerable material has already been placed on the grounds. In the early spring employment will be furnished to nearly 200 workmen.

Miss Catharine Brown died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lawrence Kerrigan, Tuesday morning at about 2:30 o'clock. Miss Brown came to this city several weeks ago from Scranton, Pa., and some time later was taken ill with bronchitis, which was the cause of death. She was but 17 years of age, and her sad death has brought grief to a large circle of friends both in Massillon and Scranton. The funeral services will be held at St. Joseph's church Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Wheeling News says that Mr. George Stitt died Tuesday evening, January 26, at the home of his father, William Stitt, in Bridgeport, after an illness of something like four weeks. He was employed on the B. & O. railroad, and after getting in thirteen days in one week he came home and shortly afterward was attacked by fever. He appeared to be getting along nicely until Tuesday afternoon, when he began to sink rapidly and unexpectedly. He died about 10 o'clock. A particularly sad feature connected with his death is the fact that he was engaged to be married to a young lady living at Massillon. She was at his bedside when he died. He was 21 years of age. The funeral took place last Thursday at 2 o'clock, and the interment was at Riverview cemetery, Martins Ferry.

DIVINE HEALING AGAIN.

The Rev. F. H. Simpson Receives a Letter.

ALL QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

He Furnishes the Name of the Young Man with a Cancer, Date of His Entrance into a Hospital, and All Other Information Desired by "G. S."

The readers of THE INDEPENDENT will remember the questions put to the Rev. F. H. Simpson through its columns. Mr. Simpson did not reply at that time because of the lack of definite information. He immediately set out to acquire the desired information and this morning received answers from the gentleman himself to the questions asked in THE INDEPENDENT.

1. What is the name of the young man cured of cancer? Ans. H. F. Greve.
2. Where does he reside? Ans. Dyer, Ind.
3. At what hospital was he treated? Ans. Alexian Bros.
4. When did he go there? Ans. Aug. 29, 1896.
5. What surgeon made the incision and pronounced the case incurable? Ans. Dr. Murphy.
6. Did you obtain your information from the doctor at the hospital, the young man or Dr. Dowie? Ans. The young man.

This letter can be seen by anyone who will call upon the Rev. Mr. Simpson. Mr. Simpson says it is certainly unfortunate for Allopah and G. S. that the data to enlighten them was procured. It is still more unfortunate that Mr. Greve was in the Alexian Bros hospital and Dr. Murphy made the incisions, but the most unfortunate of all is that Mr. Greve writes and states the case himself.

DEATH BED REPENTANCE.

Mr. Simpson Likens it to One Coasting Down a Steep Hill.

The Rev. F. H. Simpson on opening his remarks last evening said: "The man that trusteth in his own heart is not wise."

"In the bible only can man safely trust, for there is no way that a young man may be cleansed except through the word of God."

"Some people substitute their feelings for their duty. If you neglect your duty because your feelings are not inclined that way and expect the reward of the obedient, you will be sadly disappointed for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

In referring to death bed repentance he asked, "Ought a man ever repent? Yes. Why? Because of the goodness of God. Living right, doing right is the key note of Christianity. Repent in order to be able to live right, not simply to escape condemnation."

He looked upon repentance as upon one coasting as he approaches the base of the incline, for "the nearer you come to death the greater the velocity and the less your strength to repent."

An Old Settler.

When the rheumatism first preempts certain tracts of your anatomy it may be ousted easily, but when it becomes an old settler it's pretty hard to budge. Remember this when you experience the first twinges of this obstinate and agonizing disease, and attack it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will then "make tracks," and possibly leave you unmolested and in peaceable possession of your own comfort in the future. Peril always attend rheumatism, if it becomes chronic on account of its tendency to attack the heart. Usually it is complicated with kidney trouble. Certain it is that the kidneys, when aroused by the Bitters, will eliminate impurities which give rise to rheumatism and dropsy. In inclement or wet conditions of the weather, the Bitters taken in advance will often avert rheumatic trouble. Use this gentle family medicine for dyspepsia, biliousness, headache and constipation.

A few months ago Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably, and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

NEWS OF STARK COUNTY

Doings of the Day at the Court House.

BUDGET FROM BUSY NEWMAN.

John Shafer's Death Reported from North Lawrence—Short Letter from Justus—Interesting Happenings Reported from North Lawrence and Mt. Eaton.

CANTON, Feb. 3.—Jurors for the March term of probate court were drawn yesterday as follows: Charles Ite, Canton; John Loutzenheiser, Plain township; Charles Le Beau, Perry township; John Jaquet, Nimishillen township; Samuel P. Killinger, Jackson township; Oliver Bates, Paris township; Isaac White, Marlboro township; Louis Julliard, Nimishillen township; Theodore E. McCall, Sandy township; J. M. Webb, Alliance; George Willison, Massillon; Robert B. Hamilton, Sandy township.

Mary Kartz, who was recently indicted for selling liquor in a prohibition town, entered court yesterday and pleaded guilty. She was fined fifty dollars and sentenced to the county jail for five days by Judge McCarty.

The Hawkins-Tressell case which began on Monday, was given to the jury Tuesday afternoon. After some deliberation a verdict was returned for the plaintiff. L. E. Hawkins's administrator brought suit against Susannah F. Tressell to recover \$1,329.06 alleged to be due the Hawkins estate.

The case of John G. Buss vs. the Standard Medicine Company will be tried in the Stark county court. This decision was rendered by Judge McCarty on Tuesday.

A second partial account has been filed in the estate of Sebastian Simle, in Canton township. Samuel J. Hall has been appointed administrator of the estate of Wm. F. Hershey, of Plain township. The will of Augustus Kalleker, of Sugar creek township, has been admitted to probate. Daniel W. Shetler has been appointed executor of Augustus Kalleker's estate. Frank Monlin has been appointed guardian of Laura C. Moulin, of Marlboro township. Sale of goods and chattels has been confirmed in the assignment of Frank Gearhart, of Canton.

NEWMAN, Feb. 3.—Our brick works continue to remain idle, notwithstanding the fact that coal can be purchased in any quantity in the Pittsburgh district. We are promised a resumption of work when the weather man moderates the weather so that men can stand to be out. We hope to see the smoke roll up from these works ere long.

David Endinger, one of the old residents of this vicinity, died at his home, near J. S. Coxey's quarry, Sunday morning, after about six months' intense suffering, aged 58 years. The deceased leaves a wife and family to mourn his taking away. The funeral was held at 1 o'clock Tuesday, and was conducted by the Rev. James Lister, interment being in the home cemetery. The Junior O. U. A. M., of which the deceased was a member, attended and performed their part of the services.

Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Harrold, of Elton, are spending a few days with relatives in our village.

The mining situation in this vicinity remains extremely quiet. The men are resting easy, awaiting developments. The consideration of retaining a nine cent differential is receiving their closest and earnest attention. It will be remembered that the nine cents would only be giving back a portion of the twenty-five cents per ton that they were robbed of through the corrupt methods of arbitration when Cleveland lawyers had the case in charge.

R. A. Pollock, of North Lawrence, gave our village a social call last Saturday. Our young people made up a sleighing party and headed for the pleasant home of Thos. Masters, at the east end of Massillon, had an enjoyable time on Thursday evening of last week.

"The Howlands family 'hooked' up three horses to a bob sled last Thursday and drove to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Harrold, at Elton, where six hours was spent in a pleasing manner. When supper time came all did full justice to the inner man, and the return trip was made without a single mishap, arriving at Newman about 1 o'clock a. m. A sled load of Massillonians chaperoned by Miss Mollie Masters, came to our village on Friday evening and had a pleasant time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Powell. An oyster supper was served. The Crystal Spring and the Perce Smith coal mines are doing a good business in the retail coal trade during the cold weather. The former mine is making all necessary preparations for extensive shipments when their switch to the C. L. & W. railroad is completed. John J. Mossop, North Lawrence, was a Newman visitor Monday evening.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Feb. 3.—Maud Brown was very sick, but is some improved. The pupils of District No. 3 were invited by their teacher to spend the evening at her home. The invitation was accepted and a royal time was enjoyed. D. F. Mook was confined several days last week to his home nursing a case of la grippe. Mrs. McDonald is very sick with lung fever. Frank Garman is spending a few days in Akron. Wallace Smith, with his bride, was in town last week. The coinage question was discussed last Friday evening at Haine's school house. D. Newstetter is on the sick list. Every person, who could make the raise of a sleigh, a bob or semi bob, was out riding Sunday. The day was warm and the sleighing excellent. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Schnockers spent Sunday with J. W. Schnockers and family. On

Monday evening Miss Nellie Plater entertained a sleighing party from Marshallville. Our townsmen, J. W. Schnockers, John Mossop and John Jordere, are packing ice this week. This gives a little spur to business. It's a "chill" wind, indeed, that blows nobody some good. The new shaft at Mingewood is down ninety feet. A hundred more will take them to the coal. Thomas Lister is down on the farm a few days getting things ready for the sale. Miss Ida Mook and Miss Brubaker were guests at Farviewville on Sunday. Mrs. Dan Severs returned Monday after a visit with relatives. It is said that Dan Patten is taking a course of treatment in a Keeley cure.

NAVARRE NEWS LETTER.

NAVARRE, Feb. 3.—A merry crowd of young folks left in a sled Monday evening for Myers's school house to hear Prof. J. H. Thomas lecture on phrenology. Miss Florence Smith, of Canton, spent Sunday with Miss Hattie Corl. Mr. Burne Givin spent Sunday with his parents in Canton. A sleighing party came up from Beach City and surprised Misses Nora and Minnie Feller, on Monday evening. Mrs. John Hitchcock left Friday for Chicago, where she will join her husband and make her future home. Misses Mary and Grace Smith, from the Plains, spent Sunday afternoon with Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Gans. John Thomas is spending a few days in Columbus. Some of our young people, upon invitation, spent Monday evening at the home of Miss Ella Geopfert, east of town. Mr. Godfrey Strobel, of Canton, attended the funeral of David Miller, Monday.

DEATH OF JOHN SHAFER.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Feb. 3.—John Shafer died at his home in this place at about 2 o'clock this morning, at the age of 74 years. Mr. Shafer had been in very poor health for three years, being afflicted with epilepsy, and he died in convulsions. He was the oldest living employe of Russell & Co., having worked for that firm for more than twenty-five years. He was a native of Center county, Pa. A wife and four children, the Rev. H. A. Shafer, of New Philadelphia, Mrs. George Cupp, Mrs. L. E. McConnell and D. A. Shafer, of this place, survive him. The latter, who is a student in a New York college, has been notified of his father's death, and will probably be home tomorrow.

LATE JUSTUS NOTES.

JUSTUS, Feb. 3.—Justus people are busy putting up ice. Geo. W. Wilhelm has been sick for several weeks with the grip. Justus has lost another good man, August Kalaker; he leaves a wife and three children. Josiah Baughman's youngest daughter was buried last week; she died of lung fever.

MT. EATON EVENTS.

MT. EATON, Feb. 3.—A business change will take place this week with our hardware firm, J. J. Wampler retiring, and Mr. S. A. Schaffly will continue the business at the same stand. Cutters are in great demand now and the merry jingling of the bells are heard everywhere. R. A. Lucas is in Wooster. Samuel Lucas, of Londonville, is the guest of his brother, R. A. Lucas. The question for debate at Lasher's school house, Friday evening, was, Resolved, That the government salaries should be reduced. Affirm, A. P. Dodez; negative, A. H. Etlung Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Schaffly, Alfred Hunsinger and William Schaffter are in Wooster. Mr. B. J. Sawyer, of Ravenna, lectured in the Presbyterian church, Sunday evening, to a large audience. Mrs. T. B. Thompson is slowly recovering. Jonathan Beam is able to be around again. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac West, of Applecreek, and Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Reed, of Morland, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. F. M. Marshal, Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Schaffly and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Schaffly, of Beach City, visited in town, Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Schaffly. Dr. B. B. Franze, of East Greenville, was in town Saturday evening. C. E. Numbers was in Strasburg today.

NEWS OF MILLPORT.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Feb. 4.—Edward

They All Come Back To

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this great medicine keep up and continue the whole year round, steady."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured more sickness, and made more happiness through restoration to health than any other medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

One Dollar Does the Work of Two at our Counters....

A few Seal Driving Caps at one-half their value 50 pairs of Heavy Lined Wool Driving Gloves, Now 50 cents, \$1.00 values.

The Reason Why—

We need money more than we do those fine Beaver Gloves just half their value now.

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The absolutely pure

## BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

Herman was in Strasburg last Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crookston spent Sunday with Canal Fulton friends. A sleighing party from Massillon enjoyed themselves Tuesday evening at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Sheffer at this place. Oysters and many other eatables were brought along and an elegant supper was served, after which all returned home. H. S. Foltz was in Dalton a few days last week. Quite a number of our miners have secured employment at the Crystal Spring Coal Co's mine, which is working full time and paying the 61 cent rate, and yet the rest of our Massillon operators can't pay that price. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ries, of North Lawrence, were the guests of friends at this place last Monday. A gay crowd of about thirty-five boys and girls composed a sleighing party that went to Canton last Friday night and spent the evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Meyers in 8th street. Dancing and games were indulged in, and fine piano selections were rendered by George Nebel. A delicious supper was served at 12 o'clock, after which George Kiefer, in his sweet and melodious voice, warbled "Home, Sweet Home," and the guests all departed. The Crystal Spring literary society met last night. The different classes were well represented and a lengthy programme was rendered before a crowded house. Miss Carrie Meiner made quite a hit as a poetess by reading a fine selection entitled "Our Band," which was received with applause. Then the debate took place. The question for discussion, "Resolved, That the United States should recognize the independence of Cuba," was hotly contested, but in spite of a speaker being absent, Harris Smith convinced the judges and also the audience that the affirmative side was right.

MARSHALLVILLE LETTER.

MARSHALLVILLE, Feb. 4.—The excellent sleighing for the past week has enticed many people to indulge in the sport. D. W. Kaufman, of Akron, visited with friends in this vicinity last week. D. F. Gensemer is very ill with neuralgia of the stomach. Mrs. Effie Bender, of Mineral Point, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Eby. H. L. Baer, of Akron, spent Sunday with his brother at this place. G. W. Crites and George Yohey visited the school at No. 7, Greene township, last Friday. The school is progressing finely under the management of C. J. King, of this place. S. O. Eby, of Canton spent Sunday with his parents at this place. Mr. E. E. Baer and family have gone to Richville, O., to spend a few days with Mr. Baer's mother, Mrs. Peter Graber. Several cases of scarlatina have been reported in this vicinity. Mrs. Lovina Baer and Mrs. Frey were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ault on Tuesday. Orrin Youm and his sister, Miss Jennie, spent the past week with relatives at this place. Elizabeth, the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. Gottlieb Butzer was buried at the Lower cemetery last Tuesday. The funeral of William Pinkley, of Orrville, took place here on Sunday. Mr. Pinkley was at one time a resident of this place.

HOLIVAR'S FOX HUNT.

HOLIVAR, Feb. 4.—The fox hunt yesterday was quite a success. The fox was killed by the hounds before the hunters could get to them. Today a live fox will be led around the town a few times and the hounds will be let loose, so as to give the town people an opportunity of witnessing the hounds on a trail. Irvin Kline and Elsie Zutervan were married last week at Strasburg, the home of the bride. Dr. Black had his odd breed of chickens at the Canton chicken fair. We did not learn how he came out. Mr. Yost, of Canton, placed a furnace in the Lutheran church at this place. It is

working all right. The Rev. Mr. Sawyer, of Ravenna, delivered a lecture here on "The Jr. O. U. A. M. from a Religious Standpoint." The attendance was large, considering the icy condition of the sidewalks. The G. A. R. are preparing to hold a bean supper and camp fire on the 22d. We hear that John Zopf is very sick, being confined to his bed. The proposed postoffice election is billed for the 13th of February. Judges and clerks were appointed at a meeting held on the 30th of January. Earl King was married to Miss Laura Fiedler, of Mineral Point, O., at the Lutheran parsonage at this place Sunday evening.

DIED OF CRUEL TREATMENT.

NAVARRE, Feb. 4.—Mr. Shultz, of Unionville, drove a young horse from that place up here last week during the extreme cold weather, and neglected to put it away when he reached here, in consequence of which the animal died in less than an hour. Mr. and Mrs. Clemens entertained a party of Massillon friends Monday evening. A few Navarre people took a trip to Massillon Friday evening to see "Faust" played. The funeral of David Miller took place from German church on Monday afternoon. The next session of the township teacher's institute will be held at the Eberly school house on Saturday, Feb. 27. A debate will take place between Messrs. Stuss and Maurer and Reece and Speelman. Supr. E. E. Stuss and family spent a few days at Strasburg last week. Mrs. Wyzandt returned to her home at Wilmet on Friday after a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Gans. Mrs. John Hitchcock has gone to join her husband at Chicago, where he has obtained a position. Prof. J. Thomas delivered a lecture at the Myers's school house Monday night. The Rev. Mr. Ernst delivered a very radical sermon on the subject of dancing on Sunday evening. Numerous sleighing parties have made this their stopping place this week. Members of the Reformed church meet this week to organize a Sunday school of their own, having hitherto been associated with the Lutheran church in a union school.

The soothing, lung healing virtues of the newly cut pine are all embodied in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, the sovereign remedy for coughs and colds, and lung troubles of all sorts.

THE ADVANCE AGENT OF HEALTH



WARNER'S SAFE CURE

KIDNEY AND LIVER

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, URINARY DISORDERS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, MALARIA.

AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DISORDERED DIGESTION AND BOWELS

ENDORSED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS

DO NOT DENY THE FACT THAT IT IS THE ONLY SAFE AND GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR ALL THE ABOVE AFFECTIONS

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An Illustration of Unselfishness.

Asking you to pay less for Caps and Gloves than we did.

Good mitts at the price of cheap ones. No cheap ones on our counters.

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Cash Hatters and Men's Furnishers, 4 E. Main



# MR. TAYLER'S SPEECH.

## An Abie Address on the Immigration Bill.

### PLAIN TALK ON A GREAT PROBLEM

The Ohio Congressman Does Not Quite Wholly Approve of the Pending Measure, But Deems It the Best that Can Be Passed Under Existing Circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative R. W. Tayler, of the 18th district of Ohio, commanded the attention of the House by delivering a strong speech on the revision of the immigration laws. The House having under consideration the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the bill (H. R. 7864) to amend the immigration laws of the United States, Mr. Tayler said:

"Mr. Speaker: While one or two of the provisions of this bill do not meet with my approval, I shall vote for it, because I fear that if we do not now pass the bill we shall not pass it at the present session. I think that, in one or two respects, the language could be made more accurate and satisfactory, but the objectionable features do not reach the merits of the controversy. If the construction which is suggested by its opponents should be put upon the bill and any unintended hardship follow, I am sure that a succeeding congress will be swift to correct the error. I am too much interested in the subject and too desirous of speedy relief to jeopardize what is in sight for relatively immaterial details.

"Mr. Speaker, it is the philosophy of protection which lies behind and justifies this bill. It is the law of self preservation that demands it. It is quite as necessary that we should protect our selves against cheap labor as that we should protect ourselves against the products of cheap labor. It is just as important that we should defend our civilization against the ravaging inroads of other civilizations when those ravages come through the immigration of cheap labor as when they come through the product of that labor. The forcible remarks just made by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Johnson) followed this line and struck, as it seems to me, the very heart of this controversy.

"The civilizing process, so far as it relates to the products of cheaper labor, comes through protective tariff acts. We cannot civilize the goods themselves, but we can prevent their invasion of civilization; that is to say, we can prevent their lowering the rewards which the American laborer receives for his labor. It is the purchasing power of this reward which fixes the character and quality of our civilization.

"The civilizing process, so far as it relates to the importation of the cheap labor, comes through laws restricting immigration. How can these laws so operate as to minimize the deteriorating effects of modern immigration?

"Viewed from one standpoint, two classes of people have come to this country from other shores. One is made up of peoples who, when they mingle with the American people, become Americans; of those who freely and naturally commingle with our people and our ways; who raise themselves to the American standard; who love the American flag; who become all that the American people are. In a few years they are welded to the old stock, leaving impressions and taking impressions, and producing a generally homogeneous result.

"The other class possesses no inherent capacity to assimilate. They do not, except in rare and noticeable instances, become absorbed into the tissue of our own people. Their fiber never changes. Though among us and apparently of us, they are aliens in spirit, in tradition, and, generally, in language. Such a people, in the broadest and most patriotic sense, can never be said to be desirable elements in our social fabric.

"If what I have said be true and be understood, I need not waste words of apology on those splendid people who, though of foreign birth have helped to make our country what it is and who share with us a just pride in the magnificent empire which they have helped to make magnificent. They are less Americans than I take them to be if they oppose the spirit of this measure.

"The disturbing, the threatening, fact is that the character of our immigration has radically changed in the last twenty-five years. From some countries we have received a brave, stalwart, and desirable people; from others we have received an increasing horde whose influence is, and has been, distinctly deteriorating and demoralizing. It is against the latter that we would rouse the spirit of patriotism, and, if that not suffice, we appeal to a spirit of self interest.

"The proof is at hand. By the census of 1890 we learn that out of every million of native-born white inhabitants of the United States 898 were inmates of prisons; out of every million of foreign born whites 1,768 were inmates of prisons.

"Out of every million of native-born whites, 829 were paupers in almshouses; out of every million of foreign born whites, 3,131 were paupers in almshouses.

"Comment is unnecessary, if not misleading. Noquence could paint in more vivid words the appalling facts which these figures present.

"Let us now examine another item of proof more convincing, perhaps, than that just adduced.

"During the year ending June 30, 1896, the number of immigrants landed at ports of the United States was 211,267. These brought with them money amounting to \$1,977,618, or \$14.30 each. How long did this sum suffice to support these

new additions to our idle millions? How long was it until these poor people became a public charge or took the bread out of the mouth of some American workman or workwoman by underbidding for his or her job? Is it for any such purpose that our gates are thrown open and the toiling masses of other lands invited to come in? Have those that are here no rights that we are bound to respect? Every man who was born under or who has adopted our flag has an equal right with every other, but I submit that he has a greater, an infinitely greater, right than those who are yet in the homes of their fathers across the water. Unhappy the country and distressed the people who do not recognize and assert that right.

"In the same connection we learn that, while the average amount brought by the German immigrant was \$30, the Russian brought \$6.75, the Italian \$8.50, and the Austro-Hungarian \$11.70. No man can contemplate these unhappy people without pity; but his pity is more bountiful and effective if expressed before its unhappy object has left his home in another country.

"From June 30, 1885, to June 30, 1896, the number of immigrants landed at our ports was 4,694,120, and of this amazing number approximately 2,500,000 were males above the age of 15. Forty per cent, I think, of the immigration of the last ten years has been distinctly undesirable.

"Mr. Speaker, let me indulge a moment in retrospect. The day after my first nomination as a candidate to Congress I addressed, to a gathering of my fellow citizens who had assembled to congratulate me, the following words:

"We welcome to the soil of America every man who can become and expects to become a respectable and industrious part of our people; who can assimilate our ways and our civilization; who will become in the highest and best sense an American. It has been said that the gates of Castle Garden swing inward. That is right; they ought to swing inward; they must swing inward. But they must be locked. They must open only to him who holds the key; the key of intelligence, of morality, of health, of civilization; above all, the key of peace and good order.

"And so I say that the policy of protection implies not only protection against cheap goods, but protection against cheap men. Tariff laws will not be fully effective if they are not supplemented with wise and just laws restricting immigration. Upon this question I have the most profound and determined convictions, and they will find expression if I take a seat in Congress.

"On this, the first opportunity which has presented itself to keep that pledge, I take pleasure in fulfilling it. It is a source of satisfaction to add that time and experience have made more profound and determined the conditions which I then expressed, and to renew the promise that my voice and vote will always be found on the side of a cause so justly entitled to the approval of the American people."

### Tobacco an Essential.

In a general order issued recently the president virtually recognizes tobacco as an article essential to the well being and sustenance of the soldier in times of great exertion, as well as in times of peace and routine. The order, which emanates from the war department, reads as follows:

"Under the authority vested in him by section 1146, revised statutes, the president hereby establishes an emergency ration for troops operating for short periods under circumstances which require them to depend upon supplies carried upon their persons. Its component parts are as follows: Bacon, 10 ounces; hard bread, 10 ounces; pea meal, 4 ounces, or an equivalent; approved natural fat, 2 ounces; coffee, 2 ounces; sugar, 2 ounces; salt, 1 ounce; pepper, 1 ounce; tobacco, 1 ounce.

"The secretary of war directs that this emergency ration be resorted to only on occasions arising in active operations when the use of the regularly established ration may be impracticable; that, although its nutritive qualities permit its use on half allowance, it will not be so used except in cases of overruling necessity and never for a longer period than ten days, and that not more than five days' emergency rations be carried on the person at one time.

By order of the secretary of war, the subsistence department will provide tough paraffin paper for wrapping the bacon; will furnish hard bread in grease-proof packages; the pea meal in cylindrical packages, and the coffee, tea, saccharin, salt, pepper and tobacco in suitable packages.—Washington Star.

### A Thirteen Month Year.

It is suggested that on Jan. 1, 1900, a new division of the year into 13 months be instituted. If such a division were made, the first 12 months would have 28 days, or four weeks each, and the new month 29 days, to make 365, and 30 in leap years. After a few days there would be no need to refer to calendars, as the same day of the week would have the same date through the year. If Jan. 1 were, say, Monday, every Monday would be the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d; every Tuesday the 2d, 9th, 16th and 23d, and so on through the year. The changes of the moon would be on about the same dates through the year, and many calculations, like interest, dates of maturing notes, Easter and many other important dates would be simplified.—Exchange.

### Made Plain.

Lawyer—Well, priced.

Witness—The plaintiff resorted to an ingenious use of circumstantial evidence.

Justice (interrupting)—For the benefit of the jury, state in plain language exactly what you mean by that.

Witness—Well, my exact meaning is—that he had!—Pearson's Weekly.

### ROSA REUBEN.

Give me, O friend, the secret of thy heart safe in my breast to hide, So that the leagues which keep our lives apart May not our souls divide.

Give me the secret of thy life to lay Asleep within my own Nor dream that it shall mock thee any day By any sign or tone.

Nay, as in walking through some convent close, Passing beside a well, Here we were thrown a red and scented rose To watch it as it fell.

Knowing that never more the rose shall rise To shame us, being dead; Watching it spin and dwindle till it lies At rest, a speck of red.

Thus, I beseech thee, down the silent deep And darkness of my heart, Cast thou a rose Give me a rose to keep, My friend, before we part.

For, as thou passest down thy garden ways, Many a blossom there Growth for thee—lilies and laden bays And rose and lavender.

But down the darkling well one only rose In all the year is shed, And o'er that chill and secret wave it throws A sudden dawn of red.

—Mary F. Robinson in Woman's Journal.

### AMUSING MATCHES.

Once upon a time there lived a maid and a youth who were unusually famous for their beauty of face, firmness of character and originality of ideas. They belonged to noble families, and they were extremely fond of each other.

One day the maiden, whose name was Zonda, brought forth a beautifully carved golden casket. "See!" she cried to Waldorf, the youth, "I have found this box. It has amused my ancestors for years and contains some matches.

Perhaps you also may some day discover a box like it, for all families possess such a one."

With that she touched a small spring and the box lid flew open. Inside there were waxen matches of all colors. They were about five inches in length, and each match was divided off with four little brown circles, marking its inches just like a tape measure affair. These peculiar matches were indeed wonderfully and fearfully constructed. As for the box, no matter how many matches one burned up, one would always find the little casket amply replenished by some mysterious agent.

"Come," said Zonda sweetly, "let us light some of these." Then she struck one of the tapers, and Waldorf did the same.

As the blue phosphorescent flames leaped into yellow, these children screamed with ecstasy.

A brook bubbled at their feet, birds swayed themselves in the trees, thrilling their flute-like notes in a frenzy of bird joy. A soft breeze kissed the trees and murmured through the slender grasses. Daisies laughed at shy violets, ground bugs chirped with the melody of nature, butterflies floated through the air with lazy grace, and over all the sun spread forth his golden, genial glow, quickening the pulses to the warmth of life and stirring nature and humanity to a depth of feeling for the world in general and self in particular.

"Is it not beautiful?" cried Zonda, with flashing eyes. But the youth was awed by the splendor of it all, and his head was bowed as he answered in a low voice, "Yes."

"Ah! But we must not let our matches burn beyond this first circle," said Zonda, "because if we do we may become unhappy. Come! We will blow out these matches and light two more. Then we shall behold the same lovely scene over again. For I am content with this, are not you?"

Again the youth assented with a low answer, "Yes." But by and by he commenced to tire of the birds and flowers, and the sweet and simple picture of nature's life, and after he had observed this scene a few times he said, still in his awed, low breathed voice:

"Zonda, I am tired of all this. Let us try the second notch and see what the other scenes are like."

At first Zonda demurred, but he coaxed her in a gentle, persuasive way and finally with tears in her eyes she allowed the tiny flame to burn through all the beauties of nature's freshness and beyond the first circle.

A strange sensation crept over the boy and girl as this transpired. A thrill of exquisite, harmonious energy quickened the pulse of Waldorf, while Zonda became possessed of a dreamy, tender mood of sweet thoughts and wonders. A large silver lake glowed before them under a shower of moonbeams. The night was hushed in a dreamlike glory. Occasionally the hoarse croak of a frog, the splash of a glittering fish, the whisperings of the trees, broke the mystic stillness, but save for these sounds the silent, witching beauty of it all was complete. The brain of the youth was quickened with a surge of powerful feeling, and Zonda's sweet voice was hushed by an exquisite shyness.

Again Waldorf spoke. This time his voice was full of a new strength, his tone more loud, more eager. His face was flushed with enthusiasm.

"Come," he murmured excitedly. "Let us have the third notch burned."

"But we have only seen this once," replied Zonda with a sad hesitation.

"We can never see it again," he responded firmly. "At least, we could never see it again and have the same sensations. Of that I am sure." And the new strength of his voice made her glance up at him with yet more wonder, and the new expression of his face made her drop her eyes with a swift blush of rose color.

And so the third match was burned, and a foaming, writhing ocean swept the sands before them with terrific force. And the roar of the waves as they lashed the shores, and the whirled seedlings of the white and green foam, and the glistering shells, the gleaming sands, the mighty basins, all impressed them with the grandeur and vastness of the ocean, the life of the world, and the restlessness of the universe.

And now Waldorf, perceiving that

Zonda shrank back from the spray of the waves and the brisk, salt seasoned breeze, clasped her frightened form in his arms and regarded her with a tender solicitude, and as he did so a light leaped into his eyes which was reflected by a wonderfully responsive light in her eyes. And the ocean with its ever restless surging, the sun, the moon, the stars, the clouds, the universe, seemed to disappear in a glorious harmony of sounds, vague, vibrating sounds.

Her arms crept around his neck, her eyes flashed the lightnings of feminine nature, and his answered with the thunderous force of manhood.

And then again he said with a fretful voice: "Zonda, let us have the fourth notch. I weary of all this active scenery. It is too nervous, too exciting. I yearn for the calm again."

"No." And this time Zonda's answer was firm with that strength which is sometimes given to women when they realize that they are being wronged.

"No, Waldorf. We have wandered thus far, and now if you are not satisfied even after having discovered the grandeur of all nature, you never will be. If you are not possessed of the love you have sworn, and if you have simply been amusing yourself by tasting the different priceless wines of life, with no idea of a choice, except a shiftless desire to see everything and be nothing, the fourth notch I will not burn with you, nor shall you burn it either until you learn contentment, consideration and a few other things."

And then with a sweet but heartbroken smile she closed the lid of the golden box and left him.

The days and weeks and months and years rolled by. At first he could not find himself at fault. It was all Zonda who was croneous. She was a foolish, willful child woman. She had chattered too much. She had displeased him in every way. He hated her. He could not understand why he had ever cared for her at all.

And Zonda, while realizing how restless he had been with her through all the scenes of their young life, remembered how his discontent had made her also discontented, how his extreme harshness or his extreme tenderness had always been spasmodic and how cruel his anxiety for new scenes, new things, his eagerness for the world, his small interest in her—all these she remembered, and so put aside with aching thoughts her love for him, and tried to welcome hate instead.

But after four years had passed away Waldorf could stand the separation no longer. He returned to her humiliated, softened, gentle and calm. He told her that he could not live without her, that she must forgive his past harshness and burn the fourth notch with him; not that he desired to burn it for flippancy's sake, but that he thought that this time it might bind them more closely together.

"Waldorf," she said, the womanly sweetness of her character banishing all hatred and illumining her face with a soul light, "love, we have burned the first notch. Did you realize what it was?"

"Yes, Zonda, it was our friendship," he replied softly.

"And the second notch, Waldorf—do you not remember how you said it would be impossible to return to it, how you hastened to leave it?" And she paused for his answer, with tears in her eyes.

"Yes, darling, our first love." And his hands clasped hers with a firm, strong pressure.

"And the third, Waldorf—the wonderful, seething, restless third?"

"Yes, Zonda, the passion of the universe was in that third."

"And still, Waldorf, you were not satisfied. You left me when I was frightened at the roar of the ocean, you were not there long to support my fears, and so how would you be if I trusted you and burned the fourth notch?"

To this he made no reply, but snatching a match from the little, gold casket that she had placed near by on a table he lit it.

"Come," he said firmly and gently. "Look!"

Before them splashed fountains of all colors, above them the ecstatic, harmonious melody of a thousand flute-like bird notes thrilled the air again. The trees still murmured, the grasses still whispered, the butterflies still fluttered, the flowers still bloomed with gorgeous colors, the ground bugs still hummed, little lambs gambled around their mothers, in the distance the roar of the ocean thundered against a beach, and near by a silvered lake glittered its lapping waters with a soothing sound. And above and around and through all this there came to the ears of these two the vital, subtle, vast chords of nature's rhythmic life melody—the realization of happiness complete, the memories of the past, the content of the present.

"Are you happy?" asked Waldorf with exquisite tenderness of voice.

"Ah, yes, so much so!" she responded. "And you, Waldorf?"

"I?" he said, flinging his head back and straightening his strong, young shoulders. "I feel like a god, and you are to be my goddess always. Is it not so, love?"

"Yes," came her soft whisper. And thus they burned the fourth notch, which proved to be the best notch of all. —Mary Rachel Gage in Boston Courier.

### Solving a Problem.

At a technical college on the continent, when the students of different nationalities had to solve a practical problem in the workshops, the German took out a notebook and immersed himself in long calculations. The Frenchman walked about and indulged from time to time in ingenious and often brilliant suggestions. The Englishman looked out of the window and whistled for awhile, then he turned round and did the problem while the others were still thinking about it. —Frowde.

### Reward and Punishment.

Father—Charley, if you are good to-day, you may unpack the trunks; if you are not, you'll have to unpack them. —Flegende Blatter.

### THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

His Most Unexpected Recovery of a Long Lost Dog.

"Speaking of watchdogs," said the retired burglar, "I never owned a watchdog, but I did once own a jolly little mongrel dog that we called sometimes Nibs, but mostly Nibsy, a lively, sensitive little fellow, but no watchdog. You might have played a brass band outside, and he'd never hear it, but let anybody that he knew walk across the floor, and he'd wag his tail in his sleep.

"Well, after we'd had Nibsy a number of years we lost him. He just disappeared one day and didn't come back, and we didn't know whether he'd been run over by a train of cars or strayed away and got lost, or whether somebody had picked him up and carried him off, or what was the matter, but he didn't come back, and we missed him very much because we all liked Nibsy.

"Now, maybe you can guess what happened. One morning early, about 2 or half past 2, some months after that, as I was moving slowly in the dark across a room on the second floor of a house that I had called at some 50 miles from where I lived, I felt the legs of a small dog thrown against mine. I couldn't see the dog at all, but it was standing on its hind legs and resting its fore legs against me, and I could tell by the movement of them that he was wagging his tail violently. It was Nibsy, of course. He'd known my tread, soft as it was, and woke up to receive me.

"Well, you know, glad as I was to find Nibsy, I'd rather not have found him right there, because he was almost certain to make trouble for me. He began to whine with joy the first thing, and then he gave a little yelp. That was just what I was afraid of. He didn't want to make any trouble for me, but that one yelp was enough. A man in the bed sits up and pulls a string and turns on a light and says:

"Now, what's the matter?"

"And I puts up a great polar bluff and says, 'You swiped my dog, and I've come to get him.'"

"Swiped nothing," he says. 'I'll swipe you in a minute,' and he wasn't slow in getting at it either. He was getting out of bed and coming for me all the time he was talking, and a good healthy, powerful looking man he was too. But Nibsy was bright. Nibsy made just one dive at the man's feet, but that was enough to stop him until I'd got turned and started, and a minute later I was going down the road, with Nibsy coming on behind." —New York Sun.

### Copper From Green Water.

One of the most interesting sights in the great mining town of Butte is the process by which copper is caught from the emerald colored water that flows from the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines. It is estimated that this water, which for four or five years went to waste, is now bringing the Anaconda company \$30,000 a month at a cost of about \$1,000 a month.

At the present time several acres of ground are covered with wooden vats. These are filled with all the old scrap iron they can hold. It has proved a splendid scheme for disposing of the tons and tons of old iron the company has accumulated for years. Old hoisting cages, water pipes, wheelbarrows, railroad iron—in fact, any old thing that consists of tin or iron—is appropriated to this service.

It is said for every pound of iron put into a vat a pound of copper is produced. Where the water first attacks the iron, the copper absorbs the iron completely within three weeks. After the precipitation is effected the water is drawn off and the slimy copper is transferred to another tank, where the water is further drained off. These latter vats hold about 15 tons of the copper, which now has the appearance of a clayish substance. This is sacked into packages of about 100 pounds. When in this shape, it is sent to the smelters in this city.

The product carries an average of 86 per cent pure copper. The iron remaining in it makes a fine flux, and when mixed with other smelting ore it is said to bring the ore up to a value of about \$300 a ton.

The water from the mines is the most profitable product of the Anaconda Copper Mining company. —Anaconda (Mon.) Recorder.

### The Unicorn.

The unicorn was one of the fabled monsters of antiquity. It was, according to a summary of the opinions of several of the old time writers, a beast about the size of a common horse, but with very short legs. The people of the middle ages believed in the existence of three kinds of unicorns—the magnificent white unicorn, which had a purple face and blue eyes and a single horn a yard in length; the egliserion, which resembled a gigantic deer and had a very sharp horn growing from the middle of the forehead, and the monoceros, or common unicorn. The white unicorn's horn was of three different colors—white at the lower part, black as ebony in the middle and red at the point. Common unicorns were said to have had horns about 18 inches in length, but so strong that they could easily kill an elephant. —St. Louis Republic.

### Foiled Again.

"Ah!" said Mr. Knight Starr, the emotional tragedian, as he came in sight of a farmhouse. "Mayhap this worthy peasant will give some refreshment for the inner man. What, ho, there!"

The worthy peasant gazed at the tragedian for a moment and answered, "Yew durn fool, don't yew know a pitchfork from a hoe?"

And having thus spake he disappeared within his abode. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

### A Matter of Passion.

Mrs. Proxy—Reading is quite a passion with my husband.

Mrs. Dresser—So it is with mine when he reads my milliner's bills. —New York Tribune.

### WHY SUFFER

Aches and Pains When a Simple Remedy will Cure You in a Very Few Minutes?

All manner of aches and pains, external and internal, yield to the healing and soothing qualities of Lightning Hot Drops, whether of sciatic, neuralgic or rheumatic origin. Toothache, earache, headache and neuralgia can all be quickly and easily cured by the use of this wonderful remedy. It also cures corns, bunions, chilblains and frost bites.

Lightning Hot Drops is certainly a grand thing to have in the house. It is a pleasant remedy to use, and is wonderfully effective in all the minor ills of man and beast. It is always ready for external and internal use, and when sweetened the little folks like it. And it affords such a quick and complete release from the pain and misery of wounds and acute disorders and all sorts of aches and pains that after we have once got acquainted with its work we buy it again and again. Briefly speaking, Lightning Hot Drops prevents or cures all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

Lightning Hot Drops kills any ache or pain, external or internal.

Lightning Hot Drops heals any kind of flesh wound, old sores, etc.

Lightning Hot Drops neutralizes the poison of the bites of animals, snakes, insects, etc.

Lightning Hot Drops cures corns, bunions, chilblains, frostbites, etc.

And then Lightning Hot Drops only cost 25c a bottle.

### Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, druggist.

### Jos. Horne & Co.

That's All!

Only \$7.50 for a silk-lined Kersey Overcoat, formerly \$10.00 and worth \$15.00.

Only Two Dollars for a warm and durable Boy's Reefer.

Only Four Dollars and a Half for a heavy and substantial Boy's Ulster.

Only Six Dollars and a Half for a fine Fur Collar.

Only Five Dollars for a stylish Fur Cape. Worth twice the money.

Only Five Dollars for Children's Long Coats, fur trimmed, formerly \$17.50.

Only Ten Dollars for dainty Children's Party Dresses, beautifully made in silk, from Parisian designs, formerly \$35.

Only Eight Dollars for Misses' Tailor-Made two piece suits, some were formerly \$28.00.

Only Three and a Half Cents for a fine line of Apron Gingham, regularly Five Cents a Yard.

Only Seven Cents a Yard for yard wide Percale regularly Twelve and a Half Cents a Yard.

Only Thirty-five Cents a Yard for all-wool silk embroidered Skirting Flannels, regular 50c and 60c qualities.

Send for samples of any material that you may want, or if you cannot come in, have these garments sent to you on trial.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St. PITTSBURG, PA.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

I insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Thomas S. Mount, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 26th day of January, 1897.

JAMES H. HUNT, F. HOOKWAY, Administrator.



# HER COUNT WAS BOGUS

The Sad Sequel to a Boston Girl's Romance.

CAUSED HER MOTHER'S SUICIDE.

How a London Tailor's Son Imposed Upon the Smart Society of New York and Boston—Another Instance of American Gullibility.

The old saying that Americans are the easiest people on earth to fool with spurs titles of nobility is constantly receiving fresh verification.

One of the most successful of the foreign impostors who have made our national



COUNT JEAN EDOUARD D'AULBY.

gullibility a byword is "Count Jean Edouard D'Aulby," who arrived in New York on the steamer *La Gasconne* in January, 1895. He was, so he declared, a nephew of Prince Del Borghetto, one of the most exalted noblemen in Italy. His father was the Prince di Montecucoli and had died some years previously, but his mother, the princess, was still living in Venice. The reason for his not holding his father's title was because certain taxes levied by the Italian government had not been paid, and it was partly in order to raise this money and also to free his estates of some mortgages that "Count D'Aulby" had come to America, bringing with him a collection of paintings by old masters, which had been in his mother's family for centuries. His mother's maiden name was "Countess D'Aulby," and it was this title that he bore by right of succession until he could claim his more elevated cognomen.

Besides all this, "Count D'Aulby" declared that he was a connection of the Prince di Lusignan, an Italian nobleman living in Paris. Had those to whom he told this detail taken the trouble to inquire they would have found that there is no Prince di Lusignan in existence. The house of Lusignan went out of existence two centuries ago. There is, however, a well known Parisian swindler who at one time called himself Prince di Lusignan, and who has been imprisoned for fraud several times, but that is the nearest approach to any noblemen.

"Count D'Aulby" declared that he was born at sea, off the coast of Italy, on April 3, 1863; that he had been educated at Winchester college, England, and also received a musical education at the Conservatoire de Paris.

D'Aulby was accompanied by a person whom he called his secretary. This man's name was said to be William Loft Van Ruten, and from his speech it was evident that he was a Londoner. The "count" and Van Ruten were inseparable. Wherever the former went he was invariably accompanied by the other, and the "secretary's" principal business seemed to be to "boom" the nobility and accomplishments of the "count."

On the steamer the "count" made several acquaintances, and on his arrival in New York was invited to a number of society functions. Every one seemed to believe his statements, even crediting his assertion that he had brought with him letters to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, but that these letters had unfortunately been lost by his secretary.

The "count" did not stay long in New York, but went on to Boston, having been invited by some people whose acquaintance he had made on the Atlantic. In that city he was received, strange as it may seem, everywhere. Mrs. Jack Gardner invited him, as did the Athorps, the Shaws, the Silbys and all the best literary and social society of the Hub.

At a reception in Boston the "count" was introduced to one of the most charming and popular young women of the exclusive set. She was Miss Lunt, only child of Mrs. Lunt, the widow of a well known Boston man and a sister of Dr. Parsons, the famous translator of Dante. Mrs. Lunt had a moderate fortune, and she idolized her daughter.

Before long it became apparent that D'Aulby was paying serious attentions to Miss Lunt, who seemed to be considerably attracted by him. In a month's time he had proposed to her and had been accepted. At this point her friends for the first time began to consider that, after all, they knew precious little about the fascinating young nobleman. Some of them begged her either to make inquiries about him herself or to let them do so for her. She indignantly refused. She was, she said, perfectly convinced that he was what he claimed to be, and that he was entirely trustworthy in every respect. And so the marriage was arranged.

Before the ceremony the "count" visited Mrs. Lunt and delicately hinted that he should require a sum of money settled up on himself in return for the position he would give her daughter. Mrs. Lunt was a little surprised at this, but consented to give him the 200,000 francs he asked for, and on the day of the ceremony she paid him \$40,000 in cash.

The marriage was performed at Trinity church, New York city. Van Ruten was best man, and the "count" appeared in a fanciful costume, which he declared was the court dress of the princely family of Lusignan.

The "count and countess" went abroad for the honeymoon, and on their return strange disclosures were made. It appeared that before reaching the shores of France the "count" told his bride, to her intense astonishment, that they would have to drop their titles until they reached America again. The reason he gave for

this was a curious one. If they traveled with their titles, he said the expenses everywhere would be much heavier, and so, for economy's sake, they would drop them. The "countess" wondered, but acquiesced. Then, when they reached Paris, where, according to the "count," he had multitudes of friends, during their whole stay of nearly a month no one called on them, and they visited no one. It is true that every afternoon a gorgeous lachaise came to the hotel decorated with a coat of arms which D'Aulby declared were those of Lusignan, and added he, the carriage was sent by the prince, who was out of town, as a compliment to his connections. But the countess was not satisfied with an hour's drive daily when she had expected to be received in all the exclusive salons of the Faubourg St. Germain, and she returned to New York a disappointed and suspicious woman.

On her arrival she told a few intimate friends of what had happened, or rather what did not happen, abroad, and then, thoroughly alarmed, they set on foot searching inquiries with the result that the "count" was discovered to be a complete and most unscrupulous humbug.

Here is the history of the "count," as revealed by the research: "Count Jean Edouard D'Aulby" is in reality John Edward Dolbey, the son of a respectable London tailor. He showed great musical talent as a child, and after attending school in London was sent by his father to the Conservatoire de Paris when about 14 years of age. He remained in Paris for some years, and when he was about 18 years old formed the acquaintance of a woman who called herself a Russian countess. This woman conceived a violent affection for Dolbey, who was and is a good looking young fellow. On her death, in 1881, she left Dolbey a small property a few miles from Paris.

Dolbey rented the property and after a time returned to London. Even there he bore the reputation of an unscrupulous rone, and the money he obtained from his father, together with that accruing from his French property, was entirely insufficient to gratify his reckless extravagance.

It was in London that Dolbey formed the acquaintance of Van Ruten, who was connected with a shop in Soho, where "old masters" were sold and a general business done in cleaning and restoring paintings. Van Ruten, like Dolbey, was extravagant and greatly desirous of obtaining money. Just when the plot was hatched which resulted in the journey to America is, of course, known only to these two worthies. It is possible that its late developments were undreamed of by either of them. Their primary intention in coming to America was to sell a number of paintings of the "commercial old master" order which Van Ruten had picked up in London.

It must have occurred to one of them that it would be a magnificent advertisement for the pictures if they were represented as being the collection of some noble house. Dolbey and Van Ruten got together all the money they could, bought gorgeous frames for the pictures and took saloon passages for New York.

The rest of the story has been told above. The most astonishing feature of the whole affair is that a reference to any guide to the noble families of Europe would have proved the "count" an utter fraud at once. When his true character was revealed, D'Aulby's social eclipse was as sudden as his rise had been. With his wife he retired to the cottage of her mother, Mrs. Lunt, at Scituate, Mass. There six months ago Mrs. Lunt committed suicide by drowning herself in a well. It was believed that the troubles of her daughter had unsettled her mind.

After the funeral the "count and the countess" once more took their departure for foreign shores, and the select social circles of the Back Bay district know them no more.

## HELD UP THE BURGLAR.

Exploit of a Servant Girl With Plenty of Nerve and a Pistol.

Kittie Anglum is a young woman with plenty of nerve and determination who is employed as a servant by Robert B. McEwan of Whippany, N. J. The other night a burglar entered the McEwan residence through the cellar door, stumbled around the cellar for a few minutes and then started up the stairs. The noise he made awakened Kittie. There were in the house besides her only Mrs. McEwan, who was very ill in bed, and the children.

Nevertheless, when the burglar reached the top of the cellar stairs and threw open the door, he found himself confronted by a resolute young woman, who pointed a cocked revolver at his face and asked calmly:

"Well, what do you want?"

"N-n-n-thing, miss. D-d-d-on't shoot!" stammered the trembling burglar.

"What are you doing here, then?" demanded Kittie, still leveling the revolver that she had obtained in her mistress' bed-

room at the cowering fellow. "Aren't you ashamed of yourself—throw up your hands—breaking into a decent man's house—his absence and—not a move now—his wife here all alone? She's sick, too, and the shock may kill her. And besides, goodness knows—take care there! Move an inch and I'll shoot—goodness knows what damage you've done in my kitchen. I'll bet you've—keep that right hand up or I'll bet you've upset my buckwheat batter, and how can I get cakes in the morning? Get right out of here! Right about face! Keep your hands up—higher! March!"

The man marched.

Kittie halted him in the middle of the cellar and, without for a moment lowering her weapon, unlocked the door. Then she marched him out.

"Keep your hands above your head and walk straight across the yard to that gate, and don't you come back either."

The burglar again obeyed.

Kittie fastened the broken window, found her latter all right and went back up stairs to sleep again as if nothing had happened.

English Prisoners.

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## "RES ANGSTA DOMI."

Hand facie emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi.—Juvenal.

Although, since Bala's infamous crime, the investigation of first causes has occupied a deal of time, and must until this planet pauses, in all the quietest competing schemes of metaphysics I could mention, the "res angusta domi" seems to meet with less than due attention.

Strephon, my friend, a youth of parts, who daily scribbles for his dinner, ventured to rhyme of "charts" and "darts." And such a tale as he told, I swear, his partly mother murmured, "O my!" The dumpy kicked him through the door, and all for "res angusta domi."

Poor Strephon's case in some such way would explain and several others. Where child December married May And men eloped with their grandmothers, Where peers were seen behind a cab, And love through open windows flying, Where honor ceased to feel a stab And age was left alone in dying.

Girls have I known whose charms compared With Helen's, girls as harmonious As Siddons, Terry, Bernhardt, Baird (Believe me, this is not ironic). They were not fat upon their art, Nor famous. If you want to know why—They can't afford to "dress" the part. Again 'tis "res angusta domi."

This law of nature would explain Why Delia's drive a to the use of it, If she shall trudge through mire and rain, Or treat herself and boldly bus it; Why dukes from Liverpool embark To seek some musical talking partner, Why demagogues to the park And Irish patriots to Westminster.

Perhaps you think from choice I spend My powers in writing down to nothings. Sooner, believe me, would I found My muchy mind to tickling nothings. Or, rich in faith, but poor in brains, I'd see the voters at Tom! And all their benches hung in chains But for the "res angusta domi."

—F. L. James Gazette.

## A TREASURE SAVED.

We sat in the little frontier hotel at Pine Ridge agency that stormy December night in 1890. There were a number of us—all newspaper correspondents—and a few interpreters, officers and reservation employees. The days previous had been full of excitement, for the Brule and Ogallala Sioux were engaged in the ghost dance or messiah craze. About the agency General Miles had grouped some 1,500 troops. Beyond their white tents clustered the dingy tepees of the Indians, some 800 of them.

We greatly enjoyed those evenings in the hotel. They brought back to memory pictures of the old west—staging, buffalo hunting, Indian fighting. And what a fund of information the scouts, interpreters and "old timers" poured into our willing ears! Each one could have talked all night and yet left the narration of his experiences unfinished then. We were especially interested in the singular career of E. He had left a home in Connecticut, and after varied experiences in Iowa and Nebraska joined a company of miners, and with them entered the new mining camp of Deadwood. He was then but 17 years old. That same winter he carried the first mail out of Deadwood to the Missouri river.

B. joined our circle while a scout was relating some experiences with stage robbers in the early seventies and immediately entered into the conversation. "So far as I know, the smoothest trick, ever played upon stage robbers occurred near Miles City in 1879. A load of passengers was almost within sight of the town. They had been traveling all day and were worn out, for the roads were awful bad in those days, and all coaches bounced and swayed very much. Having come near their journey's end, they were congratulating themselves. Hold ups had been frequent. Two heavily armed messengers accompanied each coach, with orders to fire on any person acting suspiciously.

"Dear me," said an elderly man near the door, "I'm glad we are safe. I have about \$500, and if I lost it I don't know where I could get more."

"I can get plenty of money," said a traveling salesman, "but the loss of what I have would put me to much trouble out here among strangers."

"Two miners and a prospector, each with large rolls, expressed their satisfaction at passing dangerous points safely. The next speaker was a little old woman, kind and motherly in her ways.

"My boy has started a restaurant in town and is doing well. He wanted me to come and help, so here I am, goodness knows far enough away from dear old Ohio. I thought he would need his mother, for these mining towns are wild, I hear, and full of temptations. I have only got \$200. It's all the cash I have in the world. Fearing robbers, I have put it in a place where no one would think of looking. You cannot guess where?" Of course the guesses were all wrong.

"Well, I have four \$50 bills against the sole of my foot inside my left shoe."

"Capital!" said the elderly gentleman. "No one would ever think of looking for money in your shoes." In a far corner at the front sat a small, slender, black haired man. He kept between his feet a little black valise. No one spoke to him during the journey, and he made no sound save occasionally to cough in a peculiar manner. Some of the passengers thought him to be a consumptive. Even when general good fellowship prevailed he took no part in the conversation. Making bold, the old lady said:

"And you—what would you do if you were held up?"

"A hollow cough and a shrug of the shoulders was all his reply."

"What a mean fellow!" thought the old gentleman. At this instant the coach lurched violently to one side, and bang, bang, bang! came the sudden reports of guns. One messenger was shot, the other compelled to throw up his hands before time for resistance, and consternation and terror prevailed within the coach.

"Lord, Lord!" prayed the elderly man.

"Oh, dear, oh, dear!" cried the woman.

"Hush up here; git out!" and one

of the robbers held the door open with his left hand, while he covered the passengers with the revolver in his right. Of course they all fled out and were stood up in a row. There was much trembling on the part of the men, and the poor old woman wept audibly. It only took a few moments to go through the pockets of the line and to investigate the messenger's small safe. Probably the road agents would have taken to the hills at this moment had not one of them beheld the frail figure within the coach.

"Hold on, boys! Here's one we forgot," and he started in with an oath to drag forth the consumptive. As he entered a most plaintive, cough interrupted voice greeted him, and, tough as he was, he paused.

"Please don't make me get out. I am very sick. I will die, I know. If you will only let me be, I will tell you where you can get \$200 which you have overlooked. I have no money, but I know where the \$200 is." The robbers outside, having heard the shrill, penetrating voice, glanced at each other. The leader called out to his fellow within the coach: "All right, Bill, find out where that \$200 is and let the pore devil alone. We got to be skipping out."

"The piping voice took courage. 'Gentlemen, if you will ask that old lady to remove her left shoe, you will find the money.'

"The men began to mutter and scowl. The drummer found courage enough to say it was a shame to rob an old woman of her last dollar, and no one but the most depraved sort of a road agent would be guilty of such an act. The leader walked up to the drummer, slapped his face and tickled the end of his nose with the muzzle of his six shooter. The drummer discreetly held his tongue until the thieves were gone.

"It was with sighs and sobs that the old lady seated herself on the ground, took the shoe from that fat foot and handed up her last dollar. In a twinkling it was pocketed, and the outlaws jumped for their horses and were gone.

"What a hubbub broke out when the people found themselves alone once more! With one accord they assailed the man within the coach.

"Oh, you villain, you wretch, to tell them of my money!" cried the woman as she shook him by the shoulders. The drummer entered at this moment. He had been talking to the other men of the party in low tones.

"Just step out, madam. We want to talk with him," he said. She obeyed, and several entered. It was noticed that the driver had his reins in his hands, and one end of them looked suspiciously like a noose.

"You d—d rascal," said the driver, "to have so deliberately given this woman's money over to these outlaws! We'll make short shrift of you," and he threw the noose over the man's head. There was a desperate struggle for a moment, and then the noose fell down, clean cut through. It was seen that the little man had a bowie in his hand. He spoke in a different voice this time.

"For God's sake don't bother me here. You can hang me at Miles City as well as here. It's only a little way. I shall not escape. When we get there, I will have something to tell you which will explain my action. A man always has a right to have a fair hearing before he is hung, and I claim that privilege."

"Well, we can watch him that far," said the drummer. "We can hang him there as well as here."

"Some one helped the driver with the body of the messenger, and the coach started for town. The drummer, the miner and several others watched the little man intently, but he made no movement, nor did he speak until the coach lumbered up in front of the post-office and hotel. Then he said in a quiet voice:

"I am Tom ——" (one of the famous men of the Black Hills), "and I have \$40,000 in this grip. The only way to save it was by telling the robbers of the old woman's money. I am glad to return it to her and a stake extra for the worry I caused her. As for the rest of you, I have nothing to do with your losses. We all ran the same risk. I wish you good evening," and he stepped quickly from his seat to the door and into the street, dropping a bundle of bills into the lady's lap as he passed."

And after lighting his pipe our story teller passed out into the night and wended his way to his humble cabin. —New York Tribune.

Alcohol From Apples.

Messrs. Vivien and Dupont have experimented as to the manufacture of alcohol from apples. One hundred quarts of apple juice contained 89.75 per cent of water, 0.30 per cent of ash, 2.04 per cent of pectin bodies and 2 per cent of cane sugar, 2.97 per cent of dextrose, 8.50 per cent of levulose and 0.84 per cent of other sugars; total sugars, 14.31 per cent. On adding phosphoric acid, potash and ammonia (or sodium nitrate) the fermentation proceeds as quickly and completely as with turnip juice, and by this means 5 per cent alcohol is obtained from the apples. This alcohol was considered to be of better quality than the ordinary alcohol from cider. The grounds remaining equal 18 per cent of the apples taken and contain 2.5 per cent of sugar.

Queen Victoria.

People often write to Queen Victoria asking her to lend them small sums and promising to repay her in installments. Sometimes they write saying they are unable to pay her taxes and trusting that she will allow the account to stand over a bit. The presents the queen receives by post form a curious collection. They are invariably returned. Poets send her poems; tradesmen, specimens of their wares; ladies, mittens, stockings and other articles of attire worked by themselves. When any member of the household is ill, medicines pour in from all parts of the world, and at Christmas the queen is the recipient of some hundreds of Christmas cards, many of them of the most expensive nature. —Philadelphia Ledger.

## Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



HEART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes: "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects. I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle of profit, or money refunded.

## Pennyroyal Pills

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies can use them with confidence. They are sold in all druggists and chemists. Take care to get the genuine. No other brand is so reliable. No other brand is so safe. No other brand is so effective. No other brand is so cheap. No other brand is so well known. No other brand is so trusted. No other brand is so successful. No other brand is so popular. No other brand is so widely used. No other brand is so generally acknowledged. No other brand is so universally praised. No other brand is so highly recommended. No other brand is so thoroughly tested. No other brand is so completely proved. No other brand is so fully established. No other brand is so firmly grounded. No other brand is so securely based. No other brand is so solidly founded. No other brand is so strongly supported. No other brand is so powerfully backed. No other brand is so effectively sustained. No other brand is so vigorously maintained. No other brand is so energetically upheld. No other brand is so resolutely defended. No other brand is so staunchly maintained. No other brand is so firmly established. No other brand is so securely based. No other brand is so solidly founded. No other brand is so strongly supported. No other brand is so powerfully backed. No other brand is so effectively sustained. No other brand is so vigorously maintained. No other brand is so energetically upheld. No other brand is so resolutely defended. No other brand is so staunchly maintained. No other brand is so firmly established. No other brand is so securely based. No other brand is so solidly founded. No other brand is so strongly supported. No other brand is so powerfully backed. No other brand is so effectively sustained. No other brand is so vigorously maintained. No other brand is so energetically upheld. No other brand is so resolutely defended. No other brand is so staunchly maintained. 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